PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV. NO. 37 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1916. ONE ANNA.

Nothing just as good
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Dates	Steamers.	Tons	From Ade.	Cbo.
Feb.				
15th "	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
16th "	Kashmir	9000	....	....
17th "	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	....	....
15th "	Medina	12500	....	....
16th "	Caledonia	80.0	....	....
29th "	Mongolia	10 000	....	....
3rd April	Maloja	12500	....	....
9th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	....	....
27rd "	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th "	Karmala	9000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Feb. 24th "	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

RITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	teamers.	Destination.
Feb.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
15th "	Loga	Karachi Coasting.
15th "	Pundua	East and South Africa via Mormugao

8 or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.),

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	6th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	16th Mar.	28th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru	4538	Y. Yamamoto	4th Feb	15th Feb.
Tosan Maru	3856	Y Nakano	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchikami	23rd Feb.	4th Mar.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathm Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.

HOMEWARD

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & O	9378	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & O	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & O	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr.
City of Cairo	A & O	7700	....	10th May

FARES	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 983	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,088	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Ethence, Agency.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd " "
S.S. Elysia	6303	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiebling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
	Pekin	Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hpilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kuwala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban(F.M.S	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Taingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1430.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lalias, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

STRAYED—From Malabar Hill on Wednesday evening 9th February SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, Black, not full grown, wearing thin leather collar. Will any one finding or seeing it kindly restore it to or communicate with

W. G. WARBURTON,
"Las Palmas,"
3159 Little Gibbs Road.

LOST A HEART-SHAPED GOLD PENDANT with inscription "A ma filleule Laure 2 September 1908" at the back between Cornaglia and the Town Hall on Saturday, at about 5 p.m. Finder returning the same to the BELGIUM CONSUL at Colaba will be handsomely rewarded. 3194

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062.

WANTED

WANTED—A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR RALLOFIELD, Rafiya Mansil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN for the sale of copper ingots, sheets and specially Electrical wires and cables. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3161

WANTED—A GRADUATE, with Mathematics as voluntary subject, on Rs. 60 p.m. in the P. B. High School Jamkhandi as an ASSISTANT TEACHER. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 1st March, 1916.

K. B. MOGHE,
State Karbhari, Jamkhandi.
Jamkhandi, 7th Feb. 1916. 3164

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MID-WIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED—by the Kurla Municipality in the THANA DISTRICT a qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR on salary Rs. 75 plus 20 p.m.

Applications with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, caste and age should be sent to the CHAIRMAN, SANITARY COMMITTEE not later than 28th February 1916.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. H. PIRZADA,
Secretary.
Kurla, 12th Feb. 1916.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED

(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.

S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
29th January, 1916. 902

WANTED

WANTED.—Hundred Phillips and Co's. shares best rate; at once Apply "N. C. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3184

WANTED—A TYPIST (Shorthand preferred) immediately. Please apply to MOTILAL DEYARAM, 5, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 3191

WANTED—YOUNG EUROPEAN GIRL to take charge of girl 5 years. Experience not essential. Only Europeans need apply with full particulars to MRS. BECK, Ahmednagar. 3193

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED.—A THIRD CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. One with some experience of operating kerosene engines preferable. Apply to "XXX" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1032

WANTED—A DESIGNER for a Local Mill. Must be competent and able to create original and attractive designs. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3167

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

THOROUGHLY experienced AGRICULTURIST with American training free for employment, competent organizer in revenue and agricultural departments. Excellent credential, communications, "H" "Bombay Chronicle." 3170

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.—WANTED for 7 months, from 1st April, a RESIDENT SURGEON for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Salary Rs. 150 p. m. and free house and travelling expenses to Naini Tal, Apply to MAJOR T. HUNTER, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Moradabad.

WANTED.—To purchase, either new or second-hand, a SURFACE CONDENSER suitable for a Cross Compound Steam Engine of 250 Horse Power which works at 180 pounds pressure. A larger Condenser, if this size is not available, will receive consideration. Apply with details and price to Box No. 738 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3187

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality a SUPERINTENDENT for Municipal Primary Schools on Rs. 50 to 75. Only Arts Graduates having some experience of management of Schools need apply. One knowing Marathi and Urdu will have preference.

The applicants should send in their applications stating age and with testimonials if any so as to reach the undersigned before 25th instant.

B. V. DESHMUKH,
3179 Chairman, School Board P.C.M.
Poona City Municipal, Office,
9th February 1916.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—APPOINTMENT VACANT.—DEPUTY ENGINEER.—Applications are invited for the post of DEPUTY ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 750—50—950 plus Rs. 100 per month Motor Car Allowance.

Applicants must be fully qualified Civil Engineer, capable of designing and supervising the construction of extensive Drainage Works, Steel Bridges, Roads, etc., etc., age between 28 and 35 years.

English training with Indian experience preferable.

The successful applicant will be required to subscribe to a Provident Fund. The leave rules of the Trust are based on those of Government.

Full particulars regarding duties, etc., etc., may be obtained from J. Maden, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Applications must be delivered, in sealed covers and superscribed "Deputy Engineer" to the Undersigned not later than Noon the 29th day of February, 1916.

C. H. BOMPAS,
Chairman.
Calcutta Improvement Trust,
Calcutta, the 7th February, 1916.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE—Black Oxide of Manganese in large quantity. Please inquire at:—

CHHOTALAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL,
3153 Wadigam, Ahmedabad.

SHOES AT RIDICULOUS PRICES.—Must be sold to clear stock priorto removal. 217 pairs Gents Black Box Hide Oxford Walking Shoes bark tanned soles screwed on, toe capped, medium fi and toe, linen lined. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 only. Further reduced to Rs. 3 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.

The CHROME LEATHER, CO. Madras, 612—7

FOR SALE

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—SIDDELEY CAR, 18 H. P., 7 seated TORPEDOE-BODY, just undergone thorough overhauling, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,000. An extremely smart looking car, and thoroughly sound, Price Rs. 4,000 no offers, no dealers, and no commission.

W. H. TRAFFORD & Co.,
White House,
3172 Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Ground Floor of QUEEN'S MANSIONS, Prescott Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. Patel Brothers. Apply WITHIN. 3189

TO BE LET—Ground Floor of PATEL HOUSE Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four bed rooms, a drawing and a dining room and a big verandah, double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 3190

TO LET—MATHERAN "ASHOK-VILLA," opposite Superintendents, fully furnished four bedrooms and drawing-room. For season or whole year. Apply Mrs. MADGAOKAR, Ahmednagar, Deccan 3148

TO LET—Second Floor of New Petit Mansions, Sleater Road, airy, commodious, open on West, North and South, up-to-date, with electric light, near tram, train and Victoria stand. Rent Rs. 135 Apply "S", 361, Hornby Road. 3155

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanebad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and codicil thereto with the list of legacies annexed of ABDUL CADER MULLA EBRAHIMJI, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant ..... Deceased.

1. NUZERALLY SHAMSUDDIN, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and 2. DAMORDAS HURGOWANDAS, of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the executors and trustees named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 7th day of February 1916.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived on the 12th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ALLI MAHOMED HAJI SUMMAR, of Bombay Cutchi Mahomedan inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 52 Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay (in Messrs. Treachers & Co's building) within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate at Delisle Road or Byculla Parel Road, Arthur Road Circle in the City of Bombay together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon containing by admeasurement 5987 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 39, 706, 708, 715, 705, New Nos. A/11912 and 12701 old survey No. and New survey Nos. 1-2/2665, 10/2528, and 1/2533 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes when vacant under F Ward No. 288 and street No 45 Arthur Road Circle and now under Ward G Nos. 2381 (1) 2381 (2) 2381 (3) 2381 (4) 2381 (5) 2381 (6) 2381 (7) and 2381 (8) street Nos. 223, 223A, 223B, 223C, 223D, 223E, 223F, and 223G. Delisle Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Fakir Ramji and partly by the property of Gampat Udaji and by the property of Atmaram Morarji on or towards the South by the property formerly of Bhanji Bhagwan but now of Sitaram Luxman on or towards the West by the said Delisle Road and on or towards the East by the Government ground.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1916.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MERWANJI DHUNJIBHOY SAKKAI of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property situate at 3rd Agiary Street to our client Mr. HIRABHOY RUTTONCHAND JAVERI through his agent Mr. SAKARCHAND HEMCHAND JAVERI. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land contaiaing by admeasurement sixty nine square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 736 Street No. 23 Third Agiary Street, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Third Agiari Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond it partly by the property of Adamalli Kikabhoy Rungwalla, and partly by the property of Lallookhoy Shivchand, on or towards the West by the said 3rd Agiary Road, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari, and on or towards the South by the property of Adamalli Kikabhoy, Nomanbhoy Kikabhoy, and Asgaralli Kikabhoy and are in the occupation of the vendor which said land forms part of the plot of land bearing New Survey No. 1/1382 Old Survey Nos. 3053 to 3083 Collector's New No 251 and Collector's Old No. 44, which whole plot stands in the Collector's Records in the name of Hormusjee Bomanjee the Fazandar.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3192 Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 14th February, 1916.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE & CO., of Lahore, Auctioneers for the North-Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the General Stores Depot, Moghalpura, on Friday, the 10th March, 1916, and following days, commencing daily at 10 a.m., the collections of Scrap Material etc., as detailed below:—

A quantity of Condemned Steel Sleepers.
800 tons of Wrought Iron Scrap.
200 tons of Steel Tyres.
500 tons of Condemned Bearing Plates.
100 tons of Steel Spring.
A number of Condemned Wagon bodies.
A large collection of Condemned Timber, consisting of Pine Baulks, Sal logs, and Sal Ballas.
5,000 empty Drums.
8,000 Kerosine Oil Cases.
10,000 Kerosine Oil Tins.

A quantity of Cast Iron and other Scrap Material also a large number of Unserviceable Rails, in short lengths.

The terms and conditions of sale will be notified at the time of Auction.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 16th February, 1916. 3207

NOTICE.

Re. ESTATE OF KANJI LADHA ...Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claim against the estate of KANJI LADHA deceased a piecegoods merchant, lately carrying on business in Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and at Jabalpore, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned, attorneys for the Trustees appointed at the meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed deceased on 14th day of November, 1913, at their office at No 1, Hummum Stret, Fort, Bombay after which date the said Trustees will proceed to administer the estate having regard only to the claims of which they shall have then received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1916.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the estate of the abovenamed deceased.
3130

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to One P.M. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1916, for the supply of Clothing to Municipal Hospitals, etc.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 350 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

7. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same tender and the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.

8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Ag. Storekeeper,
Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 17th Feb. 1916. 3195

NOTICE.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Medical Graduates for the appointment of SUPERINTENDENT of the ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM Matunga The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300 per mensem with free quarters adjacent to the Asylum, and the person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the Office.

Applications, stating full particulars of training and experience, age, etc., should be addressed to the Undersigned and will be received up to the 29th February, 1916.

P. R. CADELL,
President,
Acworth Leper Asylum.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th February, 1916. 3196

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of valuable bungalow at Gilder Lane, Foras Road advertised to take place TO-DAY has been POSTPONED till Tuesday the 22nd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF TOOLS AND PLANT, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY the 18th instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Central Stores, Chinchpogly:—

A lot of old lanterns, empty kerosine oil tins and cement casks, mortor pans, galvanized buckets, powras, pickaxes.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MICA AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Under instructions from Shapoorji B. Billimorya Esq., the Official Liquidator, the Pioneer Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 29th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at 7 Green Street, Fort, on account and risk of the following:—

On account and risk of Keshav Savlaram Joshi about 20 cases Mica.

On account and risk of C. B. Ghandy.

2 Ajax portable galvanized Fire Extinguishers with accessories.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT, & CO.,
Bombay, 14th Feb. 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction sale of provisions for Indian Troops, Packing Cases and other Stores, etc. at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on TUESDAY the 15th day of February, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Docks.

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee parched gram powa dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, goor, lot of gunny bags and other unserviceable articles, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) EACH DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TOYS, LEATHER GOODS, JAPANESEWARE, AUCTIMONYWARE LACQUERED-WARE ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1916, and the following days if necessary at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), each day Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction in the shop at "Oomrigar Buildings" opposite the Crawford Market (where the goods have been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the owner, the entire stock-in-trade of fancy goods etc., comprising:—

Fancy toys, games, drums, skipping ropes, dolls, flush toys, soft toys, leather ladies' hand bags, writing cases, inkstands, pin cushions, calendars, english money purses, cigarette cashes, collar boxes, table mirrors, timepieces, photoframes, albums, antimonyware, Japanese tea sets, cups and saucers, lacquereдware, electric pocket lamps etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT THAKURWADY ROAD, PAREL NEAR BHOIWADY.

Under instructions from Nanabhoy F. Mama Esq., Vakil for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Pancorebai wife (now widow) of Hirachand Khetsey and Saraswatibai wife of Nanchand Khetsey pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th day of August, 1913, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of February, 1916, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed properties:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Parel Thakurwady Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 131½ square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2063 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 693, Street No. 53, and bounded on or towards the North and East by the property of Gopal Jivan on or towards the South by Public Passage and on or towards the East by a private Passage.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon which is now pulled down situate lying and being at Parel Thakurwady without the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 119 Square Yards or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2063 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 694 and Street No. 54 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a property of Bhaoo Baluji Mukund on or towards the West by a property of Doctor Commissariatwalla on or towards the North by a property of Pandu Vithoba and on or towards the South by a Market of Shivram Pandu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Nanabhoy F. Mama Esqr., Vakil for the Mortagagee at his Office in No. 2 Motilal Building Khetwadi Main Road or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND AGENTS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2 TONS BEST HAIRY CHROME AND BROWN LEATHER PICKING.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street Fort, by order of the firm concerned.

About 2 tons of best Hairy, Chrome and Brown Leather Picking Bands.

In suitable lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods removed within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 14th Feb. 1916.

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. B23

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AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Whisky, glassware, provisions, toilet requisites, cotton trousers (pyjamas), vinegar, paint, wooden sleepers, bolts and nuts, fire bricks, and various other articles.

SALE AT 11-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYE- AND CHEMICALS, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT FUR ANILIN-FABRIKATION, BERLIN, EX-PRIZE VESSEL "GUTENFELS."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., acting in accordance with the orders of H. M.'s Procurator in Egypt at Alexandria, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1916, and FRIDAY, the 18th instant, if not concluded on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown situated in Store Lane, adjacent to their Office, the undermentioned goods ex-prize vessel "Gutenfels" the same having been condemned for sale by the Prize Court at Alexandria.

Black.—Fast blue black H. A. S. (otherwise known as Zambesi black), Columbia black E.A. Extra (full jet black shade): Columbia black 74555, Renown black A. I. (Zambesi black B. H.)

Violet.—Methyle violet R, Heliotrope 2 B.

Greens.—Tannin green 56597, Columbia green G, Columbia green.

Yellows.—Columbia yellow, Chrysophemine G.N.M. Primuline.

Blues.—Indole blue, Victoria blue B. (Basic).

Reds.—Mauaima fast red (otherwise known as brilliant fast scarlet M.F.R. fast to acid), Scarlet R, Magenta large crystals, Carthamine H A. S. (otherwise known as Resoline B), Columbia fast red F. Columbia fast scarlet 4B concentrated, Acetopurpurine 8B, Benzo-purpurine 4B, Brilliant fast scarlet M. F. R., Congo C. dark, Superior red (Delta purpurine 5 B.I.M.)

Chemicals.—Sodium sulphide, concentrated 60/62 per cent., Aniline salt, Toluylene Diamine Base P, Sodium nitrate, Beta Naphtole, Bags of sulphate of Alumina.

Sulphur Dyes.

Blacks.—Black 2 B Extra S, black A.W. Extra.

Greens.—Green 2 G.K. extra strong 60/100.

Blues.—Blue L extra.

For Perfumers.

Oil soluble red and yellow in bottles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT

The 10th, 11th & 12th Episodes of

THE BLACK BOX
THE BLACK BOX

The Greatest Mystery Story of all Time.

The Gaument Graphic.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, honoured with the title of L.L. D. and his home life.

CHARLES CHAPLIN. CHARLES CHAPLIN.

TIME: 7, 8-45, 10-30 NIGHTLY.

Telephone No. 1882.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Conversazione open to members only will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, February 22nd at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S., Elphinstone College, Fort. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon, February, 17th at the TOWN HALL. 3062

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D 20

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

Absolutely the Finest Best and Biggest Serial film ever shown in Bombay.

11th and 12th Episodes, being the concluding chapters of "The Clutching Hand Story."

ALSO

5th Drama of WHO PAYS? SERIES.

ENTITLED

"UNTO HERSELF ALONE"

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

TIME—: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 NIGHTLY.

IN SPITE OF ENORMOUS COST OF OUR PROGRAMME.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

Commencing To-night February 14th.

BANDMANN VARIETIES PRESENT THE

6 PROVENIAS 6

A dainty and artistic troupe of lady trick cyclists from the leading London Music Halls. Secured at great expense for a short season only.

THE PLAY OF THE MOMENT!!

The Bandmann Company's Greatest Dramatic Success

THE FILM VERSION OF THE FAMOUS SPY-DRAMA.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"

The most popular play since the war started. The production of this comedy-drama did more than anything else in England to bring home the danger of the "Enemy in our Midst."

MR. DENNIS EADIE OF THE ORIGINAL LONDON COMPANY AS "THE SLACKER."

The film version of this sensational play is more complete than the stage version showing a most realistic SCENE OF THE SINKING OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE and many fine naval scenes.

Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288.

NEXT FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 18th

AN UNIQUE OCCASION.

Mr. ROBERT CHAIDRON, BELGIAN CONSUL, will introduce Mons. WOULERS of the 117th BATTERY, BELGIAN ARMY, who will deliver a lecture on the fighting in Belgium from the seige of Liege to the battle of the Yser, illustrated by views taken during the terrific fighting at TERMONDE, MALINESM, LOUVAIN AND DIXMUDE. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the BELGIAN RELIEF FUND and will be presided over by HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON.

Commencing at 9-30 sharp. Prices of admission Rs. 5, 3, 2, I, and ans. 8.

PLAN OF SEATS AT ROSE & Co.

IF WE DIDN'T BELIEVE IN ADVERTISING WE SIMPLY WOULD NOT ADVERTISE !!

We felt the necessity of proclaiming, in glowing terms, the wonderful Universal Serial,

THE BROKEN COIN

AT THE

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

But the picture has advertised itself more than we could by employing every adjective in the dictionary,

Which goes to prove that if you advertise truthfully—then back up the advertising with quality—you form a fairly good combination.

IT REALLY IS A WONDERFUL SERIAL!

If you want to see a funny sight, just watch the crowds hustle in for the beginning of each show—you know we give 3 shows every day, except Saturday, when we give 4 shows, and only 5 on Sunday.

Well, the people fairly tumble over each other, they break many chairs in their eagerness to get good locations, but we don't mind that.

The next time you go, just watch this sight, it's worth the price of admission alone.

Would these people scramble like that, in the second week, if they din't like the picture? Certainly Not!

IT'S THE BEST SERIAL

THE UNIVERSAL COMPANY EVER MADE

And yet they produced "Lucille Love," "The Master Key," "The Trey o' Hearts" and "The Black Box," all of which have been shown in Bombay.

You know this Serial, "THE BROKEN COIN," is in 22 Episodes, 44 Parts in all and it really doesn't matter which evening you see it, you are sure to have a splendid entertainment—the thread of the story can be picked up at any time, because it's very simple—but the way it's done is what counts—that's for you to decide, however.

GIVING AWAY Rs. 1,000 PRIZES TOO!

We mention this, not that it has any particular value, except of course the money, but just to let you know that these prizes will be given.

THE STORY?

Very simple—a coin is broken—into two pieces—somebody has one piece—somebody else has the other. You ought to see the scramble to get *both* pieces, for when that is attained, the clue to hidden treasures will be unfolded, and we're all after the money. It starts with one person, Grace Cunard as a newspaper reporter, seeking the "other half," and by the time she gets through, big armies are involved, and armies are created to fight, and that's what they do.

SEE "THE BROKEN COIN"

AT THE

OLYMPIA THEATRE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Order your reservations by Phone if you like—1266.

Time and Prices as usual. Extra show on Sunday at 3-30 p.m. with special Household Prizes. Separate Entrance for the Gentry of 1st and Box Seats.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your mortor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D 21

FOR YOUR EYES

CONSULT.

DR. N. N. KARANI, L.M.&S

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON (from LONDON).

Sight Tested by the latest London Retinoscopic Methods.

Charges very Moderate.

EYE CLINIC.

18, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY, near Edwards Theatre.

CONSULTATION 12 TO 6.

G. SAJAN & Co. TILE & MARBLE MERCHANT SCULPTURE & MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER POST No. 4 BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12.

Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	Kobe
Malta	Talbot	London
Porto-di-Alexandretta	Tonpuyo	Genoa

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12.

Nairung	Grant	Calcutta
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Maur	Svensen	Bangkok
Lawoe	Webb	Busreh

The following steamer received Port clearance on Saturday:—

Steamer:—Graechus for Australia

The following steamer entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer:—Singu for Rangoon

" Porto-di-Alexandretta (to arrive) for Genoa etc

Saturday, 12th Feb. 1916.

Feb. 12.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,196 tons, Captain Y. Kobayashi, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Kobe via Moji, Hongkong and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nairung:—The steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain G. Grant, left Bombay harbour on Saturday for Calcutta, in water ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, left Bombay harbour on Saturday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Maur:—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Svensen, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok via Colombo, Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain C. Webb, sailed on Saturday for Busreh via Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Gracchus:—The steamer Gracchus, 2,404 tons, Captain B. Smith, will sail to-day for Australia via Malabar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Malta:—The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Malta, 3,888 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday afternoon from London, which port she left on the 14th January with the English mails of the 21st and called at the intermediate ports, she had on board 51 first and second class saloon passengers.

S. S. Porto di Alexandretta:—The Italian steamer Porto di Alexandretta, Captain L. Tonpuyo, arrived here on Sunday from Genoa, which port she left on the 20th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rinaldo	Jordan	J. F. & Co
D.&E. Ilwen	Paul	W. & A. G. & Co
K. Katunga	Forsyth	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
P. Arum	Kert	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pensilva		W. & A. G. & Co
2 Clinton	Neidler	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Ardamnor	Mackintosh	T. M. & Co
4 Pandna	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
5 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
6 Favignana	Galeleo	M. Italiana
7 Saigon Maru	Yemamato	O. S. Kaisha
8 Beolarig	Hatie	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Streetoplane	A. Lanton	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & C

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. Co
4 Gracchus		M. M. & Co
6 Barrowmore	Doran	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Obra	Davery	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. Kaisha
Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Porto-di-Alexandretta	Tonpuyo	M. Italiana
Reimar	Leinostre	T. M. & Co
Singa	Reid	

EXPORTS.

Feb. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Katunga (s) 15,012 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 38 bales cotton fly, J Purbhudas and Co.; 294 bales cotton waste, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 16 cases dry guts, H. M. Karai.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 59 bales goat and sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 42 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 10 bales calf skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 58 bales cow hides, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 1 bale sheep skins, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 77 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1 bale goat skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4 bales calf skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 51 bales goat and sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 7 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 3 bales calf skins, R. M. Kooka; 13 bales sheep skins, H. A. Oomar and Sons; 22 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomar and Sons; 45 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 50 bales cow hides, H. M. H. Oosman; 5 cwts. mace, M. A. Kayum; 20 cwts. turmuric, M. A. Kayum; 28 cwts. nuxvomica, M. A. Kayum; 675 cwts. raisins, E. Nowroji and Co.; 113 cwts. kismiss, A. H. Bundally; 125 cwts. kismiss, T. Nurpal; 835 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 218 cwts. M. O. P. shells, P. A. Dossal and Sons; 910 cwts. nuxvomica, M. Jafferbhoy; 180 cwts. cashewnuts, P. Meherally and Co.; 208 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 50 cwts. cashewnuts, G. Suchidana; 80 cwts. cashewnuts, E. Moledina; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 50 cwts. cashewnuts, A. Chagla and Co.; 224 cases opium, M. M. and Co.; 50 cases bristles, Allen Brothers and Co.; 59 cases bristles, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; 20 casks Indian chutney, D. D. Framji and Co.; 103 cwts. cassein flower, J. C. Mehta; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidana and Co.; 24 bales goat skins, A. Abdoola; 4 bales goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 38 bales goat and sheep skins, H. E. Goolmahomed and Son; 38 bales gum myrrah, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 225 bales nuxvomica, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 1,040 bales myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 55 cwts. cashewnuts, Alli Brothers; 150 bales hemp, M. E. Oomrigar and Co.; 31 cases indigo, Allen Brothers and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo (s) 1,130 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Clinton (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, R. Purshotum.

Ardenmhor (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Pensilva (s) 24,016 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR LEGHORN.

Ports di Alexandrette (s) 300 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ports di Alexandrette (s) 3,500 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 500 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

Burrowmore (s) 756 cwts. castor seed, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Porto di Alessandrette (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 6,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathblane (s) 2,400 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

Rahamani (s) 1,477 cwts. gingilly seed, K. M. Nathoo; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C 19

Bombay Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 12.

S. S. City of Exeter from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—27 packages whisky and gin, 21 cases 18 packages whisky, 295 cases cigarettes, 11 cases tobacco, 97 cases paper, 4 cases varnish, 3 casks grease, 2 cases glass globes, 1 case leather, 50 drums caustic soda, 1 case drug, 2 cases chalk, 100 cases beer, 5 bales cotton wool, 86 cases provisions, 4 barrels 50 drums lubricating oil, 6 cases canned meat, 27 casks fire-clay, 3 cases linolenum, 40 casks red lead, 40 drums 10 casks butumastic solution, 1 cask bleachers blue, 5 bales cotton rope, 2 cases fusil oil, 1 case candle, 524 drums caustic soda, 2,601 bags soda ash, 205 crates glass bottles, 1,004 casks China clay, 33 cases confectionery, 12 cases hams, 8 cases cheese, 93 cases 12 kegs nails, 12 cases buffalo pickers, 9 cask sulphur black, 2,020 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 20 kegs muriate of ammonia, 2 cases motor cycle and side car, 1 case motor car, 5 cases umbrella furniture, 100 bags broken tiles, 261 cases biscuits, 3,000 numbers 4 boxes 143 cases bricks, 9 cases roller skins, 169 casks 84 crates tiles, 2,113 kegs 147 casks paint, 460 drums oil, 22 drums zinc chloride, 34 crates 10 casks 4 hogsheads earthenware, 62 drums magnesium chloride, 2 cases rubber sheets, 1 cask lime juice, 1 case boots, 32 casks silicate of soda, 15 cases tinned meat, 154 drums sulphide of sodium, 360 bags starch, 50 bottles quick silver, 3 cases cotton nets, 6 casks solidified oil, 6 trusses leather picking lambs, 35 cases leather belting, 300 drums 2,598 boxes 804 cases soap, 2 cases umbrellas, 3 bales canvas, 13 cases sewing thread, 45 barrels tallow, 7 bales travelling rugs, 6 cases mixed linens, 3 cases silk goods, 21 cases woollens, 3 cases cotton and woollen goods, 70 cases art silk and cotton goods, 132 cases 198 bales cotton yarn, 629 bales 1,404 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Clan Maclean from Glasgow, Agents Finlay and Co.—200 bags farina, 10 barrels pitch, 60 bags dextrine, 9 barrels tar, 23 casks 2 cases colour, 3 cases 367 kegs paint, 100 cases cheese, 20 cases roller skins, 75 trusses tar cloth, 1 case confectionery, 5 barrels Turkey red oil, 105 barrels lubricating oil, 100 cases mineral oil, 14 trusses 5 cases leather buffers, 18 casks sulphur black paste, 12 casks varnish, 100 cases nails, 36 cases 12 trusses leather belting, 8 cases 28 trusses leather picking bands, 59 trusses 19 cases buffalo pickers, 1,092 bags starch, 372 bales 17 cases paper, 1 drum aniline oil, 16 cases ammonia, 82 bags broken tiles, 14 cases cycles and parts, 90 drums turpentine, 5 cases linen and cotton goods, 2 bales knitting wool, 50 cases 1 cask 2,837 boxes soap, 15 cases 56 barrels tallow, 8 cases cotton and art silk goods, 16 cases umbrella fittings, 14 cases umbrellas, 80 bags nuts, 5 casks diamine, 927 casks China clay, 17 cases stout, 105 cases beer, 105 cases wine, 278 hogsheads ale, 5 cases rum, 10 cases orange bitters, 3 hogsheads gin, 275 cases pilsener, 1,105 cases 258 hogsheads 1 cask whisky, 8 kegs 30 drums grease 22 kegs oxalic acid, 11 casks antimony salt, 2 cases tyres, 1 case tartaric acid, 17 kegs hydrosulphite of soda, 182 caske fire-clay, 3,000 numbers bricks, 3 cases granite, 99 cases hydrochloric acid, 20 cases sugar of lead, 5 cases carbolic acid, 10 casks Glauber salts, 97 casks resin size, 43 cases glycerine substitute, 45 casks bleaching paste, 6 casks acetic acid 15 cases Ferrie sulphate, 2 trusses cordage, 2 drums sodium sulphide, 2 cases flavouring essence, 1 case motor car, 21 cases dye, 4 drums purmanganate of potash, 9 casks bisulphate of soda, 3 cases tyres, 27 cases tiles, 13 crates earthenware, 1 keg aniline salt, 100 bags disinfectant powder, 10 cases carbonate of ammonia, 14 casks 48 drums zinc chloride, 1 cask bichromate of potash, 65 casks bichromate of soda, 282 drums magnesium chloride, 55 bales canvas, 8 bales jute gaskin, 90 cases sewing thread, 13 bales woollen goods, 45 coils 18 trusses cotton rope, 7 bales 252 cases cotton and woollen goods, 202 cases 489 bales cotton yarn, 606 bales cotton goods, 2,563 cases cotton goods.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	12	m 4 16	24 1	12	m 11 27	19 0
		7 47a	24 1			
Sun.	13	m 5 19	23 4	13	m 1 31	22 9
		9 19a	24 10		0 51a	19 2
Mon.	14	m 7 14	23 0	14	m 3 15	22 1
		9 53a	25 8		2 8a	18 9
Tues.	15	m 8 52	23 6	15	m 3 57	21 3
		10 21a	26 6		3 24	18 2
Wed.	16	m 9 47	24 4	16	m 4 27	20 4
		10 48a	27 3		3 44a	17 6
Thur.	17	m 10 28	25 3	17	m 4 54	19 5
		11 14a	27 11		4 21a	16 10
Fri.	18	m 11 5	26 1	18	m 5 20	18 7
		11 40a	28 5		4 55a	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 12 (Saturday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 37m.
" 13 (Sunday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 38m
" 14 (Monday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 38m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h. 39m
" 16 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 39m.
" 17 (Thursday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 40m.
" 18 (Friday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h 40m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January 28d.	6h	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	" February 3d.	9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	" " 11d.	8h.	50-4m. a.m
Full Moon	" " 19d	7h.	58-6m. a.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATOR COLABA.

Bombay 11th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

arometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.894 Inches
Temperature of Air	74.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66 3 "
Dew point	61.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.653 "
Extent of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do. do	64.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.E.N.W.
Movement of Wind do do.	117 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published for order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 12th February 1916 was 30.134 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given here.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

The disturbance from the west is giving cloud over a greater part of north-west India but the only fall of rain reported is three-quarters in Panjgur in Baluchistan. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Temperature has risen in Gujarat and Raputana but remains much below normal in central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Scattered falls of rain in north-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th February, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal during the day but continues in defect at night in lower Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen; it is however still in defect during the day in Central India West and at night at Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally very lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay. Temperature has become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India and also in Gujarat and Kathiawar. No rainfall of importance has yet been reported.

A few showers are possible in Baluchistan and the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 12th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total fall since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF						
Bushire	61.3	50.8	93	1.05	5.10	—3.07
Do. (11th)						
Jask	73.7	61.3	86	0.12	2.82	—0.10
Do. (11th)						
Muskat	72.3	62.4	52	..	4.30	2.06
Do. (11th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.7	47.6	57	..	0.13	—0.89
Rawalpindi	62.6	38.3	80	..	1.19	—3.63
Lahore	69.8	42.3	68	..	0.22	—1.76
Hissar	70.9	43.3	53	..	0.18	
Ambala	72.7	43.1	62	..	0.61	—2.98
Delhi	70.6	48.2	43	..	0.18	—1.76
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.4	46.0	34	..	0	—1.14
Mainpuri	72.6	43.2	40	..	0.01	—1.91
Jhansi	74.6	44.8	30	..	0.24	—1.01
Cawnpore	72.8	44.1	66	..	0.02	—1.40
Allahabad	73.3	41.8	55	..	0.14	—1.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	76.1	48.8	39	..	0	—0.69
Karachi	78.2	55.5	32	..	0.18	—0.81
Ajmer	71.4	42.9	27	..	0.05	—0.80
Jaipore	74.2	44.6	20	..	0.11	—0.86
Kotah	76.4	47.8	35	..	0	—0.62
Mount Abu	66.2	52.9	17	..	0	—0.78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.0	46.1	10	..	0	—0.33
Dwarka	81.6	59.7	51	..	0.19	—0.16
Veraval	77.9	59.3	65	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	83.4	49.3	21	..	0	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	83.6	53.2	50	..	0.01	—0.29
Surat	89.7	59.0	31	..	0	—0.30
Ahmedabad	83.7	60.9	13	..	0	—0.22
Deesa	84.7	51.0	24	..	0	—0.33
Neemuch	73.0	50.8	17	..	0.06	—0.55
Indore	78.4	49.2	26	..	0.66	—0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.8	42.3	49	..	0.15	—1.63
Saugor	73.0	49.4	13	..	0.00	—1.62
Hoshangabad	76.9	50.4	32	..	0.15	—1.92
Khandwa	85.8	47.1	39	..	0.63	—0.37
Akola	85.2	51.4	29	..	1.72	—0.19
Amroati	83.5	53.3	63	..	0.45	—1.11
Nagpur	81.1	55.7	33	..	1.60	—1.60
Chanda	86.1	56.0	62	..	0.62	—0.84
Raipur	78.5	51.1	59	..	0.41	—0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	67.0	84	..	0.09	—0.46
Ratnagiri	83.7	68.7	68	..	0.81	0.12
Mormugao	84.0	69.6	80	..	0.94	—0.24
Kaiwar	84.7	65.0	89	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.4	50.1	28	..	0.16	—0.64
Ahmednagar	85.8	58.4	29	..	3.40	2.13
Poona	88.2	54.5	61	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	92.5	63.1	63	..	1.27	—0.22
Bijapur	90.0	63.3	51	..	0.43	—0.80
Belgaum	85.3	55.7	66	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	83.8	60.1	39	..	1.82	0.70
Nizamabad (Indore)	88.7	57	56	..	0.88	—1.03
Hyderabad	85.6	65.4	86	..	0.79	—0.57
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	74.3	65	..	8.17	—4.82
Calicut	86.3	72.8	84	..	13.29	7.02
Cochin	90.0	73.0	81	..	8.84	0.02
Colombo	86.8	71.4	81	..	27.84	5.75
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.1	68.1	84	..	20.73	14.31
Bellary	90.6	66.7	67	..	7.28	5.05
Cuddapah	93.0	69.3	71	..	9.44	4.73
Madras	86.8	67.6	81	..	21.24	1.18
Bangalore	84.6	59.8	82	..	8.60	—0.0.
Coimbatore	87.8	67.2	81	..	6.76	36106*
Trichinopoly	90	68.3	80	..	12.87	—4.34
Negapatam	84.3	75.0	66	..	24.23	

VITHALDAS CHATURBHUJ & CO

DIAMOND, PEARL, EMERALD, RUBY AND SAPPHIRE MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

A very old firm which has dealings throughout India and Europ for upwards of 30 years. Indian and European merchants abroad, wishing a connection for wholesale business, will please apply at

No. 45, Mumbadevi, Javeri Bazar, BOMBAY.

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Telephone No. 1019.

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POST FREE 1/9 ESPIC CIGARETTES OR POWDER

Of leading Chemists—Stern & P. Ezekiel, 29, Fanas

Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	12,000
Mid Americans	8.06+1
Egyptians F. G. F.	11.65+15
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Mar..11.99+4
	May..12.20+4
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar..11.70+3
..	May..12 00+4

Liverpool Feb. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	400
" Sales of East Indian ..	..
" Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans	8 07+1
Egyptian F.G.F.	11.70+5

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.

Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Feb.	7.84	
Feb.-March	7.80	
March-April	7.78	
April-May	7.76	—1
May-June	7.74	
June-July	7.72	
July-Aug.	7.70	
Aug.-Sept.	7.61	
Sept.-Oct.	7.47	Unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.	7.41	
Nov.-Dec.	7.36	
Dec.-Jan.	7.32	
Jan.-Feb.	7.27	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

Month.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
Feb.	7.85	2
Feb. Mar.	7.81	2
Mar.-April.	7.79	1
April-May	7.77	2
May-June.	7.75	2
June-July.	7.73	2
July-Aug.	7.71	2
Aug.-Sept.	7.61	2
Sept.-Oct.	7.47	2
Oct.-Nov.	7.41	2
Nov.-Dec.	7.36	3
Dec.-Jan.	7.32	3
Jan.-Feb.	7.27	2

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
Feb.	7.29	4
Feb.-Mar.	7.85	4
Mar.-Apl.	7.83	4
April-May	7.81	4
May-June	7.79	4
June-July	7.76	3
July-Aug.	7.74	3
Aug.-Sept.	7.63	2
Sept.-Oct.	7.50	3
Oct.-Nov	7.44	3
Nov.-Dec.	7.40	4
Dec.-Jan.	7.36	4
Jan.-Feb	7.31	4

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	..11.54+1
May	..11.72+1
July	..11.84+2

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.

	To-day's price.
March	..11.62+8
May	..11.80+8
July	..11.91+7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good" ..	..5.75
" " "Fully Good" ..	..5.90
" " "Fine" ..	..6.05
" Bhownuggar, "Good" ..	..6.19
" " "Fully Good" ..	..6.33
" " "Fine" ..	..6.48
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	..6.20
" " "Fine" ..	..6.50
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	..7.45
" " "Fully Good" ..	..7.60
" " "Fine" ..	..7.75
" Scinde, "Good" ..	..5.70
" " "Fully Good" ..	..5.85
" " "Fine" ..	..6.00

Unchanged.

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.

M. G. Bengal Good	5.75
" " Fully Good	5.90
" " Fine	6.05
" Bhownuggar, Good	6.19
" " Fully Good	6.33
" " Fine	6.48
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.20
" " Fine	6.50
M.G. Broach, "Good"	7.55
" " "Fully Good"	7.60
" " "Fine"	7.75
" Scinde Good	5.70
" " Fully Good	5.85
" " Fine	6.00

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

Cloths :—Firm but quiet. Cloth Makers are loasing ground owing to demand being slow.
Yarns :—Steady ; small turnover.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb. 11th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	32,000
" Forwarded	88,000
" Imports	105,000
" Stock	797,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb. 12th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,299,000
Egyptian Visible Supply.....	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	4,377,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales.....	38,000
East Indian Sales ———	300
Total Speculation	2,000
" Export	2,000
East Indian Export.....	100
" " Stock	40,000
" " Forwarded	900
" " Actual Export.....	200
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	....
American Afloat	290,000
Eas Indian "	9,000
Total Afloat	362,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 11th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
" Exports to Great Britain	44,000
" " to Continent ..	21,000
Futures at New York March .	11.92—12
Futures at New York May ..	12.14—10
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.10—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.62 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.65—10
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.95— 8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9½
Demand Bills	4.76.60
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅝

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	155,000
" Exports to Great Britain	133,000
" " to France and Continent	55,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,627,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,178,000

Holiday To-morrow.

MONEY MARKET.

Bar Silver Spot	27 Unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet but steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 73,000
Transfers on— Calcutta Rs. 2,00,000 Madras Rs. 11,00,000	@ 1/4 5/32.
Consols. 2½ %	58⅝—½
Rupee Paper 3½%	53¾+¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80⅜—¼
Government Securities 3% unchgd.	69½—⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs.	28.00—.09

Unchgd.

London, Feb. 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16—1/16

Closing tone of Silver :—Declined owing to advance of buyers.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
Interest 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	58⅜—½
Rupee Paper 3½% unch'd.	53⅜
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan unchgd.	80¾
Government Securities 3% unchgd.	69½
Ex : on London at Paris Francs	28.00 unchgd.

Unchanged.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 11th.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£88⅛+⅛
4½ % 1925—1945..	£97 unchgd.

London, Feb. 12th.

3½% 1925/28	£88¼+⅛
4½% 1925/45	£ 96 15/16—1/16

THE MAILS.

London, Feb. 11th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 11th.

WHEAT.

Bombay, Delhi and Karachi.—No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs.—Mar. Nominal	68⅛
Barletta Russo—63lbs.—March Sellers	67/3

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February	68

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley —Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Scarce.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal	85/6
Calcutta Linseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	82/6
Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Buyers	74/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Sellers	76/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Sellers	£14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£126
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£103½
Copper Braziers	£140

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do action, their action is so excessive as to be weakening, Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D 22

Yellow Metal unchgd.	15½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. O.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£27-5o
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-15-0

FREIGHT.

Coals : Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	19/7½
July.-Sept. Nominal	18/3
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March	19/9
July-September Nominal.	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-March	21/9
July-September Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March	21/10½
July-September Nominal.	20/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Feb.-Mar	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe March Paid	3/5½

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 12th

Wheat No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	67/6
Barleta Russo—63 lbs. March Sellers	67/3

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February.	68

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Scarce.

Rapeseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal	85/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Buyers	74

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar. April	77

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull, Sellers.	£ 14-10-0

METALS.

English best Sele ted Copper	£126
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£1 3½
Copper Braziers	£140
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£27-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-15-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	3/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The market this morning opened for M. G Cood Broach at Rs. 286½ a candy in sympathy with lower advices from New York and later improved to Rs. 287/8.

In Colaba the market opened for Broach at Rs. 287½ and remained steady fluctuating narrowly.

Business has been done in M. G. K/Akola and M. G. Khandesh Fine for May delivery at Rs. 263/8 and 244 a candy respectively.

We quote:—
Good Broach April 287½.
F. G. Good Bengal March 216.
Fine Good Bengal 228.
K. A/Akola March 261.
K. A/Akola May 264.
K. A/Akola May 264.
Fine Khandeish May 244.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	288½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	222	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	228	216	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	217/8	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	238	226	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	277	..	..	"
M. G Nagpore	277	..	..	"
M G Akola Khgm.	260/1	..	..	"
Do.	263/4	..	..	May." 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	"
M G. Broach	289	..	..	Mar. 1916
H G Westerns	..	..	271	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	280	"
H G. Compta	..	..	300/1	"
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	303	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 12th, 1916.—5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	236	224	214	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	229	217	..	March
	..	233	220	..	May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	216	206	..	Ready
	..	219	..	..	March
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	235	223	..	Ready
	..	237	225	..	March
	..	240	..	..	May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	244	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	270	..	Ready
Comra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	256	248	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm	..	258	250	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	261	253	..	March
	..	265	..	..	May
Oommawatee description (M.G.)	..	260	252	..	Ready
	..	263	..	..	March
Dhamangaum	..	264	256	..	Ready
Foolgaum (M.G)	..	266	..	..	March
Veotmal (M.G.)	..	268	260	..	Ready
	..	270	..	..	March.
Nagpore	..	273	265	..	Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	278	..	..	March.
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	273	265	..	Ready
	..	278	..	..	March
Broach (M G.)	..	285/7	..	..	Feb/March
	..	292	..	288	1/25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	232	220	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	275	April/May
Sewgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	305	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	282	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	276	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	303	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jatha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 5 annas per maund allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p m on 11th February 1916:—

Cotton	16,527 Bales.
Wheat	3,813 cwts
Linseed	2,214 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1 196 "
Ginjellyseed	3 726 "
Groundnuts	11,273 "
Castorseed	9 959 "
Rice	6 948 "
Myrabollams	3,377 "
Cottonseed	21,113 "
Gram	1,648 "
Joowar	3,083 "
Maize	206 "
Barley	9,475 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 12th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44	8	0	6	9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44	0	0	6	8	8
Wheat, Kacachi Bangli .	43	8	0	6	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6	8	0	6	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	5	0	6	11	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	5	0	7	11	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	15	0	8	5	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7	11	0	8	1	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	42	0	0	..	..	
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41	0	0	..	..	
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40	0	0	..	..	
Teelseed, Black ...	36	0	0	..	..	
Popyseed, White ..	7	8	0	8	0	0
Groundnuts ...	39	8	0	..	..	
Mowraseed ...	3	8	0	3	12	0

Forward.	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6	10	6
Linseed May	8	10	9

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :— T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Banks' Buying Rates :— Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. 15th. Mar.
Bo. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d
Francs 3 m-s do	19½
60 d-s Hong-Kong	141½
Do Shanghai	192½
60 d-s Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-15-0
Australian Do.	25-3-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-3-0
English Dragons	15-6-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-11-0.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Owing to the last day of the February Settlement the Cotton Mill Share Market was closed to-day for any forward transactions. However, business for cash was recorded in some shares as under:—

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference shares were paced at Rs. 240.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,485.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 63. Tata Iron and Steel deferred shares were in demand at Rs. 347½ Shivrajpoor were placed at Rs. 22½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 83.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) stood steady at Rs. 95½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

At to-day's Share Market in the absence of outside support jute mill shares ruled dull and easier, sellers apparently being willing to accept lower prices. The volume of business transacted was inconsiderable. Coal shares did not attract any attention and tea shares were equally neglected.

The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bengal 765, Nodiha 8, Raneegunge 29/8.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord) 86; Belvedere (ord) 270, 271; Budge Budge (ord) 387; Clive (ord) 115-8, 116; Dalhousie (ord) 230; Empire (ord) 24-4, 24-6, 24-10; Gourepore (ord) 370, 374; Howrah (ord) 196; Howrah (pref) 102; Hooghly (ord) 37-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 312-8 to 316; Kelvin (ord) 352; Northbrook (ord) 23-4, 23-8; Lansdowne (pref) 135, 136.

Tea.—Loobah 62, 63.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 83-10 to 83-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 83-14 to 84-2.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM AT CALCUTTA

TO BE A PERMANENT INSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

A permanent commercial museum has now been organised on the first floor of the Commerce and Industry Department building in Calcutta and will be opened by his Excellency Lord Carmichael at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant. At the museum samples of principal Indian manufactures will be exhibited with prices and agents' names. Order books will be available in which orders may be registered and facilities will be given to obtain catalogues of manufactures of the exhibiting firms. An enquiry office adjoins the exhibition hall.

Lieut.-Colonel C. J. N. Cameron, Commandant, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, who recently broke some ligaments in the ankle while playing tennis, is progressing favourably.

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste. B29

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. steamer Kashmir with China and Australian mails due at daylight.

Justices' Election of representatives on the Municipal Corporation.

G. I. P. Dance, Byculla Mechanics' Institute.

Excelsior Theatre, Opening of The Bandmann Varieties.

Mr. Jabhvala's magic lantern lecture on "The Decline and Fall of the first Parsi (Hakhamni) Empire," under the auspices of the Jashan Committee, Anjuman's Fire Temple. 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Grand Fancy Dress Carnival, Skating Rink.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Bombay Races, 2nd Day.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Prof. N. Fraser's lecture on "China Old and New," 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., Bandmann Varieties.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

PRINTER.—Kavrajee Ardeshir, the second son of the late Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorji Printer of the "Times of India" and brother of Mr. Rustom H. Printer, Engineer, Jubilee Mills and nephew of the late Mr. K. N. Kabrajee and Brothers. Aged 42. Deeply mourned. Funeral this morning at 9 (S.T), Vachhaghaudy Building, near Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

IN MEMORIAM.

(In sad and sacred remembrance of J. E. M.)
If words of consolation
And prayers of meditation
Could make us forget the sadness of death,
During this epoch of materialism,
How peacefully, in spite of the hard battle of life,
We would travel onwards to our goal of a heavenly life!!

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

February 14.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 19th :—
Sergeant R. Ellis and Lce-Corpl. F. C. Spencer.

Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis (I. A.) to-day, Monday 14th instant, at 6-15 p.m. Rendezvous Telephone Building.

Parades.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at Santa Cruz at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, Rifles and sword.

Motor Cyclists Detachment.—Motor Cyclists will parade at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 7-15 a.m., for dismounted drill. Dress.—Khaki, rifles and bandoliers.

"A" and "B" Troops will parade on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 7-15 a.m., punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (All members will attend). Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifles, sword and bandoliers.

Dismounted Parade.—Sword Exercise for all members at the Riding School on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Mufti, swords slung on the waist belt.

(Signed) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

February 14.

29. Billets.—"F" and "H" Coys. will parade at Church Gate Station on Friday, February 18th, at 3-30 p.m. and proceed to Billets at Santa Cruz under Coy. arrangements. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys. who should submit a return to Head-Quarters by 6 p.m. Tuesday, 15th instant, stating probable numbers of Officers and men in their Coys. who will attend.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Feb. 12.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

No. 65—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 15th February, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 66—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Monday, 14th instant, at 7 a.m., Signallers Parade at Cooperage Bandstand.

Wednesday, 16th instant, at 7 a.m., 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

Saturday, 19th instant, at 7 a.m., 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m. on Monday the 14th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for inspection by the C. R. E., 6th (Poona) Division.

No. 67—Appointment.

Extracts from Gazette of India, Army Department, dated 28th January, 1916:—

No. 87.—The following gentleman is appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers subject to his Majesty's approval:—

2nd-Lieutenant Douglas Gray Hurlbatt.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

The Annual Prize Meeting will start at Ghatkopar on Sunday the 13th idem with an all-day shoot at the following ranges:—

Match 1 (Morning) 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Match II (Afternoon) 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Details of prizes, etc., will be issued later. Lunch will be supplied at Re. 1-4 per head. Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

There will be an Officers' Meeting at Headquarters on Wednesday, 16th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

BAND AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

His Excellency the Governor's Band will play at St. George's Hospital at 5-30 p.m. this evening.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury have been required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 14th instant, at 11 30 o'clock.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Kashmir with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight to-day.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Nagoya which left London on the 29th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said on Saturday afternoon, the 12th instant.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS TO BASRA.

A Telegraph Notification states that Private Telegrams to Busra, are subject to delay.

ALASTOR.

Alastor, the well known Handreader and Clairvoyant, will be in attendance to-night at the Anglo-Indian Empire League Dance at the Town Hall to read the hands of those desirous of consulting him. Half of the proceeds will be given towards the object of the dance.

REFORTED THEFT.

Devidas Laxmidas, a landed proprietor living at C. P. Tank, has reported to the police that during his absence his room was entered into and a safe broken open and ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 3,475 was removed.

FATAL FALL OF A CART DRIVER.

A cart driver named Vithu Khandu while taking five boxes of piece-goods in his cart along Manson Road on Friday last, suddenly fell from his seat and the wheel passed over him. He died while being taken to the hospital.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati under the auspices of the Jushan Committee, at Anjuman's Fire-Temple, this evening, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), on "The Decline and Fall of the first Parsi (Hakhamni) Empire" (with magic lantern). Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to Parsi ladies and gentlemen.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AT THE RINK.

A Fancy Dress Skating Carnival is announced to be held at the Rink, to-morrow. Such events in former seasons have always been most attractive and have drawn together large crowds in fancy costumes to compete for the many prizes offered. The forthcoming event should be no exception, and will doubtless encourage the invention of many novel and attractive costumes. There are 20 valuable prizes to be given away. The Bar Buffet will be kept open till mid-night.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next public and general meeting of the above Association will be held at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when a discussion will be held on Mr. Talmaki's paper on Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, its history and working system. The meeting is open to the public.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League, Dr. Lemuel L. Joshi, Municipal Analyst will deliver a public lecture in English on "Suggestion for the Solution of the Milk Problem in Bombay" this evening, at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., will preside.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The "Economic Bureau" started in Bombay in November last adopted yesterday at its general meeting the name "The Indian Economic Society." The aims and objects of the Society are to gather and disseminate economic information, facilitate its study and to make with the assistance of experts a survey of Indian industries and commerce to study the difficulties in the way of their promotion and development and to suggest the best means of removal of these. The Society will also maintain a library of books on economic subjects.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and five deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Friday, Middle and Lower Colaba, Khetwadi and Sion reporting an attack and a death each, and Worli two attacks and two deaths. There were eight attacks and seven deaths from small-pox. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 114, as compared with 53 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 105 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,614 rats caught on Friday, 44 were found to be plague-infected.

SHORT LANDING OF ENGLISH MAIL BAGS PER S. S. MALTA

Owing to a mishap to the Postal special in France a truck load of about 350 English mail bags missed connection at Marseilles, with the mail steamer Malta which arrived here on Saturday evening. These mails may be expected by the next Inward English mail steamer Salsette due to arrive to-morrow.

No mails from Holland have been received by this mail.

FIND OF OIL IN THAYETMYO

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

A find of great importance has been recently made by the Twingas Oil Company at Minpla, Thayetmyo District. When the bore at the depth of over 2,000 feet had penetrated five feet only of oil-bearing sands, oil began to flow steadily at one hundred barrels per diem.

The homewrd mails which left Bombay on January 16th were delivered in London on Saturday.

MOSLEM STUDENTS' UNION.

MR. JINNAH'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM,

The inaugural meeting of the Moslem Students' Union was held yesterday, at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Mr. A. M. Kajiji presided and there was a large attendance.

Mr. Sultan J. Janmahomed, Chairman of the Union, said the Union was started to supply the want that had been felt for a long time among Moslem students of an institution that could provide the means of social intercourse between different students. The present number of members of the Union was one hundred, which they hoped would reach larger figures in the course of time. The first of the objects of the Union was to promote and encourage literary pursuits. The second was to establish and maintain a spirit of co operation and brotherhood among the different sections of the Mahomedans. The third was to provide facilities for social intercourse among the students of the various schools and colleges and to offer them opportunities of coming in touch with leading men of the elder generation. The fourth object was to foster and strengthen the cause of unity between Moslem students and those of other communities.

This was the point the speaker particularly wished to emphasise and it was that one of the chief objects of starting this Union was to organise the Moslem students, to purify the social and moral atsmosphere, and to undergo a probation, which would be a preliminary to qualifying and fitting them in the future better to discharge their duties both as Mahomedans and as citizens of India (Applause). Theirs was not an institution which would ever degenerate into an engine of sectional aggrandisement. They would not discuss or try to settle the difficult question of growing a beard or going cleanshaven (Laughter). But they would try to guide and regulate the thoughts and actions of Moslem students according to the true spirit and doctrine of Islam (Applause).

The Chairman addressing the assembly said it gave him great pleasure to meet Moslem students there that afternoon. He asked the students to model their life on that of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who, the Chairman said, was a man of great independence of character and who had attained a leading position at the Bar and in the public life of the country by his own exertions (Applause).

VALUE OF DISCIPLINE.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, delivering the inaugural address, said the mere fact that this Uinon was formed was a distinct sign of progress so far as the Muhomedans were concerned. Their constitution was admirable and he congratulated them on the support they had been able to secure and the results they had so far achieved. But he asked them to remember that though it might be an easy thing to form an association, it was not always easy to work one. He always took the greatest interest in students, and, therefore, when the secretary asked him to say a few words at this meeting he gladly accepted the invitation. Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said one of the foremost things they had to bear in mind was the value of discipline. If they wanted to make this Union useful, they must go through regular discipline in all they did in connection with it, so that it might be useful to them in the wider life which awaited them when their student days were over.

WANTED UNITY AND GOODWILL.

The second point he wished to emphasise was that if their association was gomg to be built on a permanent foundation, they must learn to practise self-reliance. Then again one of their chief objects should always be co-operation, unity and goodwill, not only among the different sections of the Mahomedans but also between the Mahomedan and other communities of this country (Loud Applause). As citizens they would have to share the burden of work, when their student days were over, with other communities, and it would be therefore better if they started at the earliest possible opportunity to try to understand the other communities. That would be the surest way of progress in the country, and there were sure signs of this progress. But there was one thing which must be realised by every thinking person, as essential. If progress was to be made, it would not be by dissensions. Unity was absolutely essential to progress. He earnestly appealed to them to do away with dissensions with all their might.

"BE A TRUE PATRIOT."

Then again it was necessary to settle the course of their own progress. The present system of education was not exactly one that led to that road. But notwithstanding all difficulties, he asked them to bear in mind one thing, namely that everyone of them should be a true patriot (Loud applause). They must understand the current affairs of the country. They often heard people saying that they took no interest in politics. For himself, he could not understand an educated man saying he could take no interest in politics. Politics had in some quarters assumed a definition that was anything but true. It did not necessarily mean agitation. A man could take interest in politics without participating in agitation. And even if a man did take part in agitation it did not mean that he wanted to pull down the government. He did not advocate students taking an active part in politics but he urged that they must, as early as possible, take an interest in and understand politics. In India politics had become the life-blood of the people (applause) and it was therefore no use their shutting their eyes to it. In conclusion he said they must work the Students' Union in such a manner that its membership would convey the idea of refined gentlemen of great principles and convictions, of upright men passionately fond of their country, of men who, when day finished their student days, would enter upon their wider life with the determination of carrying out those principles and convictions and standing by and following them even at great sacrifice (Loud applause).

Telegrams of sympathy with the object of the Union, received by the Secretary, were read including one from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Mr. Justice Beaman, the Rev. Father Goodyear, Professor Anstey and Mr. B. G. Horniman also addressed the meeting, which concluded with the passing of cordial votes of thanks to Mr. Jinnah and the other speakers and to the President.

COMPULSORY TRAINING FOR EUROPEANS IN INDIA

URGED BY EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, by the Secretary of the European Association, Calcutta:—

Sir,—I have the honour to address you, by direction of the Council of the European Association, on the subject of Compulsory Military Training.

On the 6th May 1915 I had the honour of addressing you on the subject of Volunteering in India. By direction of my Council I then pointed out what were considered to be the greatest defects in the existing service, and urged the Government of India to appoint a competent Commission to make a full enquiry into the state of the Volunteer system in this Country so that his Majesty's Auxiliary Forces in India might be brought to the highest possible strength and efficiency. A formal acknowledgment was received stating that the question was receiving the consideration of Government.

During the eight months which have intervened since the above letter was despatched, extremely serious Native Outbreaks have occurred in our Eastern Dependencies and it has been brought home more prominently than before to the British Community in this Country that adequate military training of the civilians working therein is a necessary provision against possible outbreaks of a similar kind.

The Government of the Straits Settlements, where a local rising caused considerable disaster found it necessary to insist on compulsory military training for Europeans, not perhaps from fear of an early repetition of similar violence, but probably in recognition of the fact that their protection was and always had been insufficient considering the inflammability of the population with whom they had to deal.

The need for such provision is equally urgent in this Country, and my Council are strongly of opinion that the existing voluntary system is inadequate to meet it.

"VOLUNTARY SYSTEM HAS FAILED."

They submit that no contradiction can be made to the statement that the Voluntary system has failed in normal times of peace to secure either numbers or efficiency, and that though the normal times must be taken as the standard upon which to estimate the merits or demerits of the Volunteer Force, the state of war has demonstrated its weakness.

Under present conditions, when Volunteering in India has received the highest possible stimulus and the bulk of the able-bodied members of the European Community are striving after a reasonable measure of military efficiency, the result, owing to the inherent defects in the present system, must be acknowledged to be a failure. These defects were fully set forth in my previous letter and may be summed up in the truism that no system can at one and the same time permit free will and compel discipline. In England the need for the thorough military training of every able-bodied civilian is a desperately pressing but temporary need. In India, my Council maintain, the necessity for every British European and Anglo-Indian of military age to reach a decent standard of military training is a permanent necessity which it is dangerous to ignore.

My Council do not consider it necessary to recapitulate the Association's claims to voice the opinion of the non-official European Community but, in order that there might be no doubt or uncertainty in the matter, they have addressed all the Branches of the Association on this question and the Branches have unanimously given them a mandate to press for the immediate institution of a measure of Compulsory Military Training.

My Council do not presume to suggest the scope or extent of such Compulsory Training which is better left to the Government's expert military advisers; but they will be ready at any time to co-operate with the Government in working out the details of a scheme which while ensuring adequate protection to the vital interests at stake will yet entail the minimum of interference with the commerce and trade of the Country.

My Council, therefore, feeling fully justified, have no hesitation in urging the Government of India to lose no time in legislating for the Compulsory Military Training of every British European and Anglo-Indian, of military age, in India.

THE GOVERNOR AT BHAVNAGAR.

STATE RAILWAY EXTENSION.

A MATERNITY HOSPITAL

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 13.

Their Excellencies paid a flying visit to Palitana yesterday where they were most hospitably entertained by the Administrator in the absence of the young Chief in England. Palitana has to show than a variety of sacred edifices and Lord and Lady Willingdon and party took in as much information as they possibly could of these remarkable temples.

After dinner with the Administrator Their Excellencies made for Dhola, a junction station 51 miles away from the spot, where probably the most beneficial function the Governor performed this morning during his Excellency's Kathiawar tour. Their Excellencys' powers of endurance has been a theme of admiration throughout Kathiawar and now that their exhaustive tour is about to end a holiday at Mahableshwar from the next month will be nobly merited.

KUNDLA-MAHUVA RAILWAY.

FIRST SOD TURNED.

Slumbering in the special on the wayside they were ready at 8 a.m. at Kundala station to enter the shamina erected at Kundla, a veritable oasis in the surrounding desert. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Mr. Maconachie, Agent to the Governor at Rajkot, the Political Agent of Gohilwad and other officers of the Government and ladies of course. They were received at Kundla by H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, his highness's Dewan and the principal officers of the State. A guard-of-honour from Bhavnagar with band and colours was there to do honour to His Excellency. On reaching the dais in the shamiana His Highness at once addressed His Excellency on the object of the assembly and asked His Excellency to perform the opening ceremony of turning the first sod of the Kundla-Mahuva-Victor Railway.

MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

His Highness said:—Ladies and Gentlemen.—The benefits, social, economic, commercial and administrative, accruing from a policy of providing unproved means of communication, have been so often spoken of and are now so well recognised that I need hardly take up your time by narrating them on this occasion. I shall only mention that in this agricultural province with irregular rainfall and with limited possibilities of large works of irrigation, the construction of railways and other means of easy communication has a usefulness all its own. Actuated by this principle the Bhavnagar Darbar have, I am proud to remember, led the van of porgress in the matter of railway enterprise in this part of the country. It was about 37 years ago that my dear father ndertook the building of the first railway in Kathiawad, a length of 120 miles. To this has been added during my rule the Sihor-Palitana, the Thasa-Kundla and the Botad-Tasdan lines, a length of 85 miles, at a cost of over 39 lakhs of rupees. The Kundla-Mahuva line which has brought us here to-day, will be about 55 miles in length. And the Dhandhuka section which has also been sanctioned by the Government and surveyed will be 29 miles. When these two schemes are completed, I shall have added 169 miles to the Bhavnagar Railway system at a cost of 65 lakhs of rupees which with the outlay on the main line, will bring the total railway investment of the State to one crore and sixty lakhs for a length of 289 miles. But this is not all. I have in view the further extension of the Mahuva branch northwards to Madhada or some other convenient point on the main line and also the construction of a light railway to connect such of my district towns as are not served by the existing system. And this will mean the laying down of a further ninety miles of line. Coming now to the project with which we are immediately concerned to-day, I may mention that this line is a continuation of the Dhasa-Kundla branch and is meant to afford the much needed facility to the development of the southern mahals of the State. It is estimated to be about 55 miles long and to cost about 21 lakhs of rupees. It passes wholly over Bhavnagar territory except for a couple of miles near Gadhakda which belongs to Junagad and over which my friend Mr. Rendall, has in a spirit of co-operation permitted us to pass without raising the question of compensation. I take this opportunity of offering my best thanks to that officer and through him to the Junagad Darbar.

And now your Excellency may I say how deeply grateful I am to you for having journeyed all this way to perform this ceremony. In the full confidence that the new line will add to the prosperity of the country which it serves, I ask you to turn the first sod of the Kundla-Mahuva Railway.

His Excellency having turned the first sod replied briefly to his Highness The extension of railways in Bhavnagar State, he said, was a very great public benefactor and he was certain that the present project would prove a blessing to mankind and his Excellency heartily congratulated his Highness on the venture and sincerely trusted that it would be a lasting benefit to the people of Bhavnagar State and to the people of Bhavnagar.

ARRIVAL AT BHAVNAGAR.

At Bhavnagar, their Excellencies arrived from Kundla at 1-15 this afternoon accompanied by His Highness. Their Excellencies' first impression of this progessive State were gained at the railway station where the scene was typical of oriental splendour. Their Excellencies were accorded a State reception at which a large number of political officers and principal officers of the State were presented. A smart looking guard-of-honour was drawn up outside and the honours due to His Excellency the Governor were duly paid. Their Excellencies were conveyed in State carriages to Panwadi, escorted by a detachment of the dashing Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers. The route to Panwadi along the Varteg Gate, the Harris Road, the Gogha Gate and the Takhatsingji Road was gaily flagged.

GOPNATHJI MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING.

Their Excellencies were this afternoon escorted to the Takhatasinji Hospital by the Imperial Service Lancers and were received there by his Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan Saheb. At the northern end of the extensive grounds of the hospital will in course of time rise the Gopinathji Maternity Hospital the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon to-day. The ceremony occupied about half an hour and then their Excellencies, the Maharaja and State officials walked across to the Takhatsinji Hospital, the most imposing and artistic building in Bhownager, and conversed with the wounded soldiers.

In addressing his Excellency at the foundation-stone ceremony his Highness said:—

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,—Much as I feel honoured and gratified by the long-looked-for visit of his Excellency to my capital, that honour and gratification are greatly enhanced by the fact that he is accompanied by Lady Willingdon of whose gracious presence here to-day I feel specially proud. Her Excellency's fame is wide, her gracious acts of charity and benevolence are numerous, and the field of her noble activities for the benefit of humanity knows no bounds I shall not attempt here to dwell at any length on this subject. But I shall permit myself to say that her Excellency's untiring labours in connection with the Imperial War Relief Fund and with the Lady Hardinge Hospital and her whole-hearted endeavours in the matter of the provision of trained nurses and midwives for the benefit of Indian women, have won for her a place in the hearts of the people higher than that which any other lady of her rank has ever before been able to attain. It is therefore peculiarly in the fitness of things that this institution which has for its object the supplying of the necessary expert aid to the women of Bhavnagar at the most critical period of their life, should start with the blessing of Lady Willingdon who if I may say so, has made the cause of suffering womanhood her own. I am deeply grateful to her for having graciously consented to perform this ceremony.

A BRAHMCHARI'S BROADMINDEDNESS.

And this brings me to the object of this evening's function. There is in the Bhavnagar State an ancient temple of Gopnathji which enjoys a large income as well from villages granted by the State as from other charitable sources. It has at present an accumulated balance of some forty thousand rupees. Dayanandji, the enlightened Brahmachari of the place, in a spirit of broad-mindedness which is rare in the case of people of his class, approached the Darbar with a request that it was his desire to utilize the said balance in a work of public utility and that a maternity hospital appealed to him as the most useful form for the charity. He offered to hand over the amount to the Darbar for investment on condition that the institution should be called the "Gopnathji Maternity Hospital," that the Darbar should construct a suitable building at their own cost and undertake to manage the institution with their own staff and that the interest supplemented by a handsome annual grant from the savings of the temple, should go towards the maintenance of the hospital. This generous offer was accepted by the Darbar with thanks. The plans and estimates are not yet ready, but it is my intention to provide suitable accommodation for at least twelve beds to begin with and the State Engineer estimates that the cost will be somewhere between forty and fifty thousand rupees.

And now your Excellency it gives me great pleasure to request you to lay the foundation-stone of the Gopnathji Maternity Hospital and to present the Brahmachari with a "poshak", as a token of appreciation for his generosity and public spirit.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency said:—Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much for the very cordial way in which you have welcomed Lady Willingdon and myself to Bhavnagar. I often expressed a desire to visit Bhavnagar but circumstances militated against the prospect. However I am delighted to be here to-day. Your Highness, I must indeed thank you for your cordial words regarding Lady Willingdon. She has been doing really good work. She has undertaken a mission of mercy as I might say. You have commended her work in connection with Lady Hardinge's Hospital and the Women's Branch of the War Fund. As her husband I know what her work has been in these directions and how exceedingly well she has done it. But she should have been unable to accomplish much but for the great help she received from the ladies of this Presidency and I have particularly to thank the Ranee and the ladies of Bhavnagar for the assistance they have given her during the war, and I may mention that this is the first public function of its kind at which Lady Willingdon has presided, and I say on her behalf that it is immensely gratifying to her as it is one of those acts which appeals to her heart more than anything else. We know very well and deplore greatly the terrible infant mortality in this Presidency. There is much work to be done to relieve it. Lady Willingdon has already made one effort and there is now a decision of her committee to start two more maternity hospitals in the presidency. I understand that with regard to the present scheme a considerable amount of the funds towards the construction of this maternity hospital has been supplied by the Bramachari of a temple in this part of the district. Charity as a rule does not form a large part of a temple trust. But I sincerely trust that this example will be followed by other religions bodies if only as I may again say to assist a mission of mercy. Lady Willingdon hopes with all her heart that this building will grow for the care of young mothers, and for young children to begin their lives as useful citizens of Bhavnagar in particular and of India in general.

The rest of the evening was spent quietly.

AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

MR. CLARK PRESENTED WITH ADDRESS

The officers and members of the "First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood," and of the "Cosmopolitan Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas," No. 3 District, assembled yesterday at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy High School, Bombay, to present an address to Mr. H G. Clark, District Superintendent, No. 3 District, congratulating him upon the honour of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" distinction conferred upon him by Government; and also to present an address to Dr. J. A. D'Souza, Divisional Surgeon, Cosmopolitan Division, congratulating him on his being made a Justice of the Peace. The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain presided.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In opening the proceedings, the Hon. Mr McBain said:—I do not think it is necessary for me to say much to you who are present about the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood, for you have better knowledge of their work than I have. But I would like to express my admiration of the quiet and noble work they are engaged upon which is of immense service to our city. Besides being of great assistance in the transportation of wounded soldiers and assisting many private persons in times of trouble, the Brotherhood has also been able to render service to the St. John War Gifts Depot, and on occasion, also to the Women's War Relief Fund. Considering the willing way in which they have undertaken all these duties I am sure that the Brotherhood will be ready, if called upon, to assist in any similar good work

That the Brotherhood has been recognised by eminent men like H. H. the Nizam, Sir Dinsha Davar, Sir Shapurji Broacha and others is sufficient evidence that their work is appreciated. We are met to-day for the purpose of doing honour to two gentlemen who have rendered distinguished service to the city. I have personal knowledge of the inestimable work which my friend, Mr. Clark, has done, and of his untiring energy on behalf of St. John Ambulance Association. In itself the way in which he rose to the occasion when the wounded soldiers first began to arrive was a work any man might be proud of. And it is no secret that even when in bad health he has never spared himself in doing good to others. Mr. Clark is a splendid example of a man who, while controlling a successful business can find time to give strenuous personal service in his country's cause Would that there were more like him I know Mr. Clark too well to believe that he has done all this work in the hope of obtaining honours, but all the same I am sure I am voicing the thoughts of all present when I assure him that we all consider he more than deserves the honour which his Majesty the King-Emperor has conferred upon him Long may he and Mrs. Clark—who also does much good in a quiet way—be spared to enjoy the good will and respect of the citizens of Bombay. Dr. D'Souza, the other gentleman we are met to honour, has done yeoman service which has deservedly gained for him a step in civic rank, and we all congratulate him upon the honour conferred upon him by Government. If I might be allowed to make a suggestion to him it would be this, to continue to do the actual personal service he has done so well in the past, and not to emulate some of his confreres in this city whose delight it appears to be to talk and talk under the guise of being the guardians of the rights of our citizens, instead of which they are a drag upon the progress of the city. (Applause).

ADDRESSES.

The address, enclosed in a casket, was then presented to Mr. Clark. In the course of the address, it was stated:

As the District Superintendent of No. 3 District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, you have distinguished yourself as an indefatigable and a zealous officer by your keen supervising capacity over the Brigade Units under your command. We record our sense of gratification for the valuable assistance that you have given us from time to time for the welfare of the "First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood" and of the "Cosmopolitan Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas" and for your taking a deep interest in the working and advancement of the said Institutions. For all this we most respectfully and sincerely beg to express our most cordial thanks. It has given us great pleasure to see that your extremely useful help to our benign British Government in the present time of the Great War since its outbreak has met with their warm appreciation and for which we also beg to offer our most respectful thanks to the Government.

Mr. Clark, in reply, mentioned that they had assisted about thirty thousand wounded during the twelve months since the war.

An address was then also presented to Dr. D'Souza, in the course of which it was stated:

As the Divisional Surgeon of the "Cosmopolitan Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas" you have distinguished yourself as an indefatigable and zealous officer and in great measure it is due to your endeavours that the Institution is now placed on a permanent footing. You have by your philanthropic disposition largely contributed in furthering the laudable objects of the St John Ambulance Association by doing honorary work as Surgeon Lecturer and Examiner of the Institution for over three years; and the crowded First Aid Classes bear ample testimony to the personal and keen interest you take in the training of students.

A memento of the occasion was then presented to the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to him.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

There is a very good story told of Wilson Barrett and "The Sign of the Cross." It will be remembered that Barrett, who claimed the authorship of the play, was not unnaturally accused of plagiarising Sinckiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," while he also had to defend an action that was brought against him by a young lady who said he stole the play from a manuscript which she had submitted to him. As a result of this Wilson Barrett was being unmercifully chaffed about his claim to the authorship one night in the Garrick Club. "Now, look here Barrett," said one member at last, "we know you did'nt write it yourself, but tell us, in strict confidence, who *did* write it?" Barrett, who took the enthusiasm of the clergy for the piece very seriously, replied in portentous tones, pointing his forefinger aloft "My dear fellow, *God wrote it!*" "Oh no, come now," was the reply, "that can't be. The specimens we have of His literary style are so very excellent!"

This anecdote is the only good thing we can remember about "The Sign of The Cross" and we prefer to recall it rather than to criticise what, in vulgar theatrical parlance, would be described as a very "naughty" performance of this profane melodrama, which was given at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night, to the huge delight of a gallery and circle who revelled in its religious jingoism.

To-night the Company will return to legitimate farce in the shape of "When Knights Were Bold."

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The programme of the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to be held on the 15th instant has been issued to-day.

The Hon. Sir William Clark will refer the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act of 1908 to a select committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, Major General B. Holloway, Mr. C. E. Low, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. F. H. Stewart, Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Mr. L. Davidson and himself.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock will move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Trust Act of 1882 be taken into consideration and the bill be passed.

The Hon. Sir William Clark will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915. Rules will be suspended, the bill will be considered and passed.

The Hon. Sir Pardey Lukis will refer the "Bill to prevent the grant to unqualified persons of titles implying qualifications in Western medical science and the assumption and use by such persons of such titles" to a select committee consisting of Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Mr. Chaktravati Vijaraghava Charlar, Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur, Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. L. Davidson, Dr. M. N. Banerjee and himself.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee will move the following resolution:—That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council (a) to instruct the Provincial Governments to take vigorous measures for the prevention of malaria and (b) to publish an annual statement showing the progress made by each province in this matter.

BHISHMA'S LOYALTY TO HIS SOVEREIGN.

AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE TO INDIANS.

The Pathare Prabhu Progressive Association institution celebrated the Bhishmashtami, in honour of the birth of Bhishma, in the hall of Hira Baug, on Friday, under the Presidentship of Mr. Chintaman Vinayek Vaidya, retired Chief Justice of Gwalior when there was a large audience present. The President delivered an interesting speech, relating various episodes in the life of Bhishma to prove that he was as dutiful to his father as he was loyal to his Sovereign. The speaker enlarged on the trait of Bhishma which specially referred to the point of political morality, and, in so doing, he observed that Bhishma knowingly stuck to the cause of his king Dhrutarashtra, whom he acknowledged to be a wicked sovereign and whose cause he recognised to be a very bad cause, because he was guided by the principle of loyalty to stand by his ruler through thick and thin as against an alien enemy. The President exhorted the people to follow the example of Bhishma in not working against their Sovereign although they may have a grievance here and a grievance there while living under the sway of the Sovereign. He asked his countrymen to never indulge in the idea of treason, e.g., of helping the German Emperor out of revenge against the British Sovereign, because, he argued, "whatever be our struggles with the Government for securing the right of Swaraj, those are the struggles with a people with whom we, Indians, have become assimilated by our close association with them during the last two centuries and whom we have learnt to look upon as one of ourselves. We may struggle, we may even fight with the British people for our rights, but that will all be in the light of this peculiar relationship that has come into being by a long and close association. Assuming we know there are defects in British rule, we should stand by that rule as did Bhishma in favour of Dhrutrashtra as against the Pandavas whom he counted to be aliens."

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE
Bacteriolical Research in Bombay	6
Trial by Jury in India	6
Judicial Reform in Hyderabad	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	3, 4, 5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Moslem Students' Union	5
Ambulance Association	5
Royal Opera House	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS	
The Governor at Bhavnagar	5
Imperial Legislative Council	5
ENGINEERING PAGE	10
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	10
SPORTING NEWS	9
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, February, 14, 1916.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN BOMBAY.

Major Glen Liston's Report on the working of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for 1914 makes mention of the curious fact that, while the number of doses of anti-plague vaccine despatched from the Laboratory during the year was larger than in any previous year except the year 1911, a marked decrease in the demand for vaccine was noted in the Bombay and Madras presidencies as compared with previous years. In our Presidency the number of doses dealt out fell from 220,575 in 1913 to 96,217 in 1914, and in Madras from 119,460 to 43,375. In every other province of India, as well as in the Native States, the demand, on the other hand, increased, having in some cases more than doubled since the previous year. No explanation of this marked decline in Bombay and Madras is given in Major Liston's Report, and we are left in the dark as to whether the phenomenon is the result of some extraneous and unforeseen causes and, therefore, of a temporary character, or whether the figures and the information which the Department may be in possession of give ground for a reasonable supposition that the faith of the masses in the virtues of the "anti-plague serum" is being undermined. Perhaps, in his next Report the Director may have something to say on the point.

As usual the Annual Report goes into a number of comparative statistics of mortality among the inoculated and the un-inoculated in certain selected villages, —or rather, select families in certain select areas,—with a view to show that a greater proportion among the un-inoculated succumb to the disease than among the inoculated. But we are afraid something more than these statistics will be required by a large part of the population before they are convinced of the absolute need of inoculation to guard against plague. As Major Liston rightly observes, the practical success of a campaign of inoculation would depend on two important factors:—(*a*) the degree of immunity conferred by inoculation; and (*b*) the reaction (fever, pain or ulceration at the site of inoculation, etc.) which follows inoculation. The most successful campaign would be one in which the immunity conferred by inoculation is of a high order and in which, at the same time, the reaction after inoculation is slight. But, on Major Liston's own showing, "unfortunately it has been observed that the greatest protection from plague infection has been obtained with vaccine which caused a severe reaction in the doses usually prescribed." "The severity of the reaction in these cases," continues Major Liston, "has sometimes deterred people from submitting themselves to the operation so that, although the protection conferred on the inoculated is of a high order, fewer persons undergo the operation with the result that in the end fewer lives are saved." Major Liston states that some experiments were made on rats with the object of devising a means for lessening the reaction, but so far the results have only tended to show,—we do not think they have conclusively shown,—that a repetition of small doses at intervals might prove of some effect in counteracting the reaction. Major Liston observes in conclusion that the necessity of repetition of the operations might not only involve employment of a larger staff, but "a number of persons will be inadequately protected if they refuse or fail to observe the second injection." It is thus apparent that, so long as our scientists cannot invent a perfectly harmless vaccine, so long will they be on the horns of a dilemma in pushing forward their "campaign of operations." The scientists had better complete their investigations before hastening to enforce on an unconvinced world their so-called "conclusions."

Other portions of the Report refer to results of research work conducted at the Laboratory in connection with preventive medicine and pathological diagnosis. The study of guinea-worm diseases was continued throughout the year and investigation into the prevalence of the disease in the town of Ranebennur and in the village of Desai were made. The investigations led to the conclusion,—which is also a first presumption,—that the disease could be stamped out of villages if only their water supply could be improved on sanitary lines at but little cost. During the year important enquiries were continued into the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in India. We are promised full details of the experiments in due course.

TRIAL BY JURY IN INDIA.

We gladly make room for the following comment in "The Indiaman":—

"A recent act of the Bombay Government which has given rise to some criticism is the withdrawal of the privilege,—or is it the palladium,—of trial by jury from the Belgaum District. The note issued on the subject to the Press explains that in this instance the essential conditions for the successful working of the system of trial by jury are wanting because there are very few persons in the district "so qualified by education, character and social status as to create a feeling in the public that they will give conscientious decisions unbiassed by external influences.' If that is a valid reason why the system should be changed, we fear that it applies with equal force to a good many other Indian districts where the system exists at present, and perhaps even some English juries might be found to fall below the standard of education indicated by the Bombay Government."

The fact is, nobody knows on what principle of selection the jury list is got up in most parts of India. When one comes across the list, as it occasionally appears in the official gazette, of persons selected in the Presidency towns, one is disposed to exclaim, "Who the ——— is this (or that or the other) person?" In the mofussil, one never knows who they are,—except the Police! They know because they select. What do the Police care for the education, character and social status of a juror, if he does not convict? That is the crux of the whole problem. If juries in certain areas do not convict, the jury system is condemned, and the education, character and social status of the inhabitants of the area brought under the Police ban. The system of selection is altogether faulty. Why, the bureaucratic argument against the continuance of the system,—let alone its extension,—is that so many verdicts of juries are set aside, on reference, by the High Court. Very good; but if that argument were valid, we should have the judiciary dispersed, for an even greater number of the judgments of the district judges are upset on appeal! What becomes of the education, character, social status of the judges? "The Indiaman" says that the Indian juror is quite all right as far as education and social status are concerned but that he has not the "character" which the early English juror possessed and which enabled him to do "so much to check the usurpation of power by the central executive." But the difficulty "The Indiaman" has to get over is that the Indian juror is condemned just for the reason that he possesses the "character" which resists Police overlordship in courts.

JUDICIAL REFORMS IN HYDERABAD.

A rather important measure of judicial reform is just about to be carried into effect in the Nizam's Dominions. In his Highness' territories, as in most of the bigger Indian States, there are a number of wealthy jagirdars, who like feudal lords of mediæval days, enjoy quite wide powers of civil and criminal jurisdiction over the population permanently residing within their "jagirs." But, naturally enough, the administration of justice, as conducted by these territorial lords, who are without any pretence to the possession of judicial training, cannot be as effective or as uniform as is desirable in these days. With a view to remedy this defect and to bring the administration of civil justice in these "jagirs" into line with that obtaining in the territories directly under the control of his Highness's Judicial Department, the Nizam, on the advice of a Committee who went into the question in all its details, in consultation with the jagirdars, has issued orders in which is embodied a scheme for the proper administration of justice in the jagirs. Irrespective of the fact whether the ancestors of any Jagirdar enjoyed any judicial powers or not, a general scheme based on the area, population and revenue of the jagir, has now been drawn up for adoption in all the jagirs.

The main features of this scheme are as follows:—No jagirdar or paigahdar will be allowed to exercise the powers of a High Court within his estate. Powers corresponding to those of a divisional judge in civil cases and of a sessions judge in criminal cases will be granted to those estates only which have an annual revenue of five lakhs or more. The salary of these divisional or sessions judges shall on no account be less than Rs. 600 a month. If any jagir or paigah cannot maintain a judge on the prescribed pay, the jagir or paigah concerned shall forfeit its claim to exercise such judicial powers. If the amount of work is not sufficient to engage the whole time of these judges, the High Court of the Nizam may allow him to attend to other work also. While the selection of the judge will rest with the jagirdar, the appointment shall be made subject to the sanction of Government after obtaining the opinion of the High Court. The appointment of district civil judges and district magistrates, on the same system as above, but on a lower scale of pay and with lesser authority, is sanctioned for minor jagirs. Appeals from these jagir courts shall lie to his Highness's High Court and sessions courts and district courts as the case may be. There are also other safeguards provided against mal-administration of justice in the jagirs. On the whole the measure is bound to cleanse and vivify the slow moving administrative machinery of the State and his Highness, as well as his able Secretary, Mr. Hyderi, deserve credit for initiating so bold a measure which is also a step in self-government in these jagirs.

Notes of the Day.

The King-Emperor and India.

The loyalty of the Indian soldiers does not indeed need any demonstration. But there is something that is deeply significant in the presentation of a loyal address by a few wounded Indian officers, on behalf of the officers of the Indian forces, to the King-Emperor,—and still more, in the gracious words in which his Majesty acknowledged it. As his Majesty finely said to them, "I welcome your presence as a symbol of the unity of the Empire and as setting a seal on the heroic efforts and sacrifices in which my Indian soldiers, yourself among them, have borne a common part with all my forces from Overseas and from the Mother Country." This insistence on the service of India in the vindication of rights and ideals which, as his Majesty said, are a common heritage of the Empire, —together with the expression of the Royal solicitude for the religious susceptibilities of the Indian soldiers,—must touch the hearts, not only of those to whom the words of the King-Emperor were addressed, but of every thinking and patriotic Indian. A passage in his Majesty's speech which will be read with especial interest and appreciation,—though it merely expresses the liberal sentiments which King-George is already known to possess and for which he is so much honoured and revered,—is that in which he refers to the liberties which India "has enjoyed under our rule, and which please God, she will enjoy in increasing measure as she advances in the path of social improvement and political experience."

The Greek Farce.

The Greek Premier apparently thinks that the dignity of his country can be saved by the reiterated assertion of his Government's neutrality, which really disappeared when King Constantine agreed to the landing of the Allied forces at Salonika, and has been before and since compromised by actions, inspired by the Court, which, as a deputy pointed out excited, with justification, the suspicions of the Entente Powers. The Government secured a vote of confidence with only six dissentients but too much importance need not be attached to that, having regard to the unrepresentative character of the present Chamber. In this connection, it is interesting to read the account of the recent elections given by the Salonika correspondent of "The Near East."

While the Anglo-French troops were still fortifying Salonika and putting it in a state of defence, the inhabitants of the town were invited to elect their parliamentary representatives for the new Chamber. A strange situation truly: the townsfolk, naturally peace-loving, making their preparations for departure in the not improbable event of a bombardment of the town; the Allies, especially the British, making prodigious exertions to bar the way to any advance of the enemy; the disembarkation of troops going forward, and at an accelerated rate, day by day; and,—the citizens called to the polling stations!

As might have been foreseen, the result of these elections was a complete fiasco. Of 40,000 electors, barely 4,000 registered their votes; and telegrams from the interior announce similar results. The abstention of the Venizelists and the Socialists, the entirely abnormal situation, and the stirring events in progress around us, have combined to make the elections valueless. The Gounarists, or Government party, have gained the victory, but it is a victory without glory.

A Declaration by M. Venizelos.

In the meanwhile that great Greek patriot, who voices the true feeling of his fellow-countrymen more accurately than either the Court or the Government, continues courageously to express his opinions. Replying to an address presented to him by a deputation of business men, and expressing the confidence of the commercial world, M. Venizelos criticised the present Government for,—amongst other things,—failing to recognise that it is geographical situation and circumstances that ought to determine its attitude in the present great struggle. "To-day," said he, "our interests in the East are in no way opposed to those of the two Great Powers who will prove the final arbiters of the present conflict, while they are diametrically opposed to Austro-German interests. But the present Government remains blind to this fact and to the Bulgarian peril. I hope that all the ills I foresee may not materialise. Our only hope lies in the presence of the Franco-British forces at Salonika and their reinforcement in the near future. I do not wish to be a prophet of evil, but I much fear that before we celebrate the centenary of Greek independence, or, possibly, long before that, the Bulgarians may attack us and compel us to withdraw to our old frontiers. There will then be left to us only the sacrifices in men and money that Greece will have made. Certainly we have to-day no longer any hope of realising our great national aspirations. The only thing we can still hope is that Bulgaria may not become immeasurably greater."

The Advocate-General of India.

"The Pioneer" announces that the question of the future status and position of the Advocate-General in Bengal is now before the Government of India.

This has been brought somewhat prominently forward in consequence of the creation of the new High Court at Bankipore, and also owing to the approaching retirement of Dr. Kenrick, the present incumbent of the post. The Advocate-General of Bengal has hitherto been the Crown Law Officer of the Government of India, and the question arises whether the time is not ripe for making the appointment entirely provincial, following the practice which obtains in Bombay and Madras. If this were done the Government of India would have a free hand in obtaining legal advice in whatever quarter might seem to be advisable.

We agree that the appointment in Bengal should be provincialised. It is an anomaly, now that the capital seat of Government is no longer in Calcutta, that the Advocate-General of Bengal should be the Crown Law Officer of the Government of India. But it is eminently desirable that a separate post for the latter function should be created. It is no more desirable that the Government of India should have a free hand "in obtaining legal advice in whatever quarter might seem to be advisable,"—for "advisable" read "amenable,"—than any other Government. The functions of legal adviser to the Government should always be performed by a properly appointed lawyer for that purpose, and it is time that such a functionary for the Government of India were appointed.

Commercial Museums.

The announcement that the museum of samples of manufactured goods recently organised at Calcutta by the Commerce and Industry Department will become a permanent one, is a step in the right direction. Though the organisation of museums is not the least the Government can do in promoting and assisting the growth of new and the revival of old indigenous industries,—the field for the legitimate functions of the Government being still unexplored,—commercial museums have their uses. And, as a matter of fact, practically little, if any, effort has been made in this country to bring home the advantages of this subsidiary factor in the industrial development of a country. Industrial conferences and congresses assist in this growth by appealing to the ear of the capitalist, the manufacturer and the investor. But the appeal to the eye,—which is no less potent,—has seldom been made. Museums like the one organised at Calcutta, or rather those organised on a larger scale, exhibiting as they do samples of all important goods manufactured in India and elsewhere, together with all the necessary and suggestive information about them, make this appeal with incalculable success.

A Progressive Ruler.

Among the various States which Lord Willingdon has visited, or will visit, during the course of his Kathiawar tour, there is none perhaps, of the ruler of which, his Excellency could have more appropriately said what he did about the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, that he "has proved a pioneer of educational progress and of general advancement in the country." A few facts about the ruler and the State will illustrate this. The Thakore Saheb himself, it may be remembered, studied at Edinburgh and obtained the degrees of M. D., and L. L. D., He is also an F. R. C. P., and F. R. S., a D C. L., (Oxon) and a Fellow of our own University. Himself a scholar, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large college, on the hostel system, for the education of the sons of landholders,—to the students of which Lord Willingdon distributed prizes. He established the only Girls' High School in Kathiawar and was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living. The prosperity of the State can be judged from the singular fact that it is the only State free from taxation, customs, octroi duties, some 40 taxes having been abolished during the regime of the present Chief. Well may Lord Willingdon say that the Thakore Saheb "deserves the thanks not only of this province but of the people of India."

Female Education.

That female education is a crying want of India needs not to be stated. Social amelioration, intellectual advancement and economic progress are all absolutely impossible without the domestic reformation resulting from the education of women. For the proper education of boys largely depends upon the education of mothers. The Kanya Maha Vidalaya of Jullunder is an attempt,—and a very successful attempt,—to give concrete expression to the conviction of the supreme need of female education. Founded in 1886 by Lala Devraj and others, it has during the period served to give a great impetus to the progress of education in the Punjab. A few outstanding features of the work done by it may be indicated. It has imparted free education through the medium of Arya Basha. It has struck at the root of child-marriage,—the marriages of several girls being actually postponed through the intervention of the Vidalaya. It has broken the rigidity of the caste system. In all inter-caste marriages in the Punjab, the brides if belonging to the Punjab, were Vidalaya girls. Besides producing female teachers and abolishing false purdah, it has evolved a system of education combining religious and secular training based on the best traditions of the past. The Vidalaya also supports a Widows' Home where the education given to the widows is of such a character as to enable them to be self-supporting and useful to society as teachers and preachers. The number admitted to the Home up to the year 1914-15 was 80 of whom 45 have become teachers and preachers in different parts of the country.

Lord Burnham and Matthew Arnold.

"Anecdotes," good or bad or indifferent, about a famous man appear in abundance in the Press soon after his death. The following about Lord Burnham, who died very recently is worth reproducing,—if only for the fact that a greater name is associated with Lord Burnham in the anecdote. Matthew Arnold showered ridicule on the "Daily Telegraph" in "Friendship's Garland," but Lord Burnham, or Edward Levy as he was, never looked for revenge.

The late peer and Edmund Yates were joint-secretaries of the farewell banquet given to Dickens just before his last visit to America. "We worked day and night to make the banquet a success," Yates records. The applications for tickets were innumerable, and hundreds had to be disappointed. Just as all were taking their places, Edward Levy came to me and said "We must find a better place for Matthew Arnold. He is right away at the far end." We went together, and induced the great poet-critic to change his seat. "Who is that very polite gentleman?" asked Mr. Arnold of me as we walked up the room. "Mr. Edward Levy." "What—of the "Daily Telegraph?" "Yes," I replied, "the keeper of the young lions."

A Cricket Appreciation.

"Quox" in the "Evening News", wrote in mail week:

"What a wonderful man is Greig", writes an old Qui Hai to me "Here he is at the age of forty-five scoring 216 in a Bombay atmosphere, and batting for four hours to do it. How he lasts, to be sure. For nearly a quarter of a century he has had no superior in India as a batsman, unless it is the Jamsaheb, a player of quite another type. Had poor Tip Foster or Victor Trumper such wrists as Greig? I doubt it. It used to be said in jest that when in form he could 'place' medium bowling between first slip and the wicket-keeper. As a late cutter I have never seen his equal, though admitting Ranji, R. E. Foster, and Trumper were in the same category."

Official and Personal.

The following judicial officers have been appointed Commissioners in respect to Rangoon, Amherst, Yamethin and Mandalay districts on the Special Tribunal of Burma for the trial of such persons as the local Government may direct to be tried under the Defence of India Act, 1915: Hon. Justice Robinson, the Hon. Justice U. Kin, both of the Rangoon Chief Court and Mr. H. E. Mccoll, Divisional Judge, Upper Burma.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY'S FAILURE ON THE YSER.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE.

IMPORTANT BATTLE IN BUKOVINA,

ALLIES' ACTIVITY IN ACEDONIA.

In Belgium, after a violent artillery preparation, the Germans made several attempts to cross the Yser Canal, but the attempts were crushed.

The French in Champagne effected a grenade attack near Mesnil Hill and captured 300 metres of trenches. They continue to progress, taking prisoners.

The battle of Czernowitz is of daily increasing importance and is causing the Austrians and Germans utmost anxiety. The Germans openly continue to express fears of Roumania joining the Allies.

Fierce fighting continues in Galicia.

The Russian offensive in the Caucasus continues successfully.

Large enemy forces have been defeated at Hamadan in Persia.

The Turkish Ambassador to Persia and the Austrian Military Attaches have been arrested.

Destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded Turkish positions and sank seven sailing ships on the Anatolian coast.

French war correspondents at Salonika state that the enemy still shows no sign of offensive tactics, but the French have advanced and crossed the river Vardar.

The Bulgarian War Minister emphasised that Bulgaria was fighting for herself only, and declared that as soon as the Salonika campaign was finished, the war would be over for Bulgaria.

The Greek Premier speaking in the Chamber re-asserted his determination to abide by neutrality at all costs.

Two of the largest banks of southern Germany have gone into liquidation with liabilities of 25 millions. Thousands of depositors have been ruined.

President Wilson's policy is strongly denounced by the Republican press. His Government is expected to warn Americans that they travel by merchanmentmen at their own risk.

The King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace on Friday 26 wounded Indian officers who presented a loyal address on behalf of the officers of the Indian forces.

GERMANS FAIL TO CROSS YSER CANAL.

RUSSIAN THRUST IN BUKOVINA CAUSES ANXIETY.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO CROSS YSER CANAL.

SEVERAL ATTACKS CRUSHED.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN MESNIL REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 11.

A communiqué says there is nothing to report.

PARIS, Feb. 12.

A communiqué says in Champagne we effected a grenade attack near Mesnil hill and captured three-hundred metres of trenches. We repulsed a night counter-attack taking sixty-five prisoners.

PARIS, Feb. 13.

A communiqué says: In Belgium after a violent artillery preparation the Germans made several attempts to cross the Yser canal opposite Steenstraete and Hetsas.

The attempts were crushed by combined artillery and maxim fire.

In Champagne artillery was very active near Mesnil.

In the Navarin hills, the enemy after several hours' bombardment succeeded in penetrating a small salient of our line between the Navarin and St. Souplet roads.

The Germans north-east of the Mesnil hill again counter-attacked, endeavouring to expel us from the trenches we occupied yesterday. They were repulsed.

We continued to make progress by bombing east of these trenches, taking prisoners.

An enemy attack in the Vosges east of St. Die, failed to reach our first line.

FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

ENEMY MUNITIONS DEPOTS BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 11.

A communiqué says in Belgium our fieldguns seriously damaged an enemy fort and blew up the munitions depots near the Passchendaele Canal.

In Artois there was an intermittent cannonade. Near Lille Road, south of the Somme on the 8th and 9th. of February we recaptured a large part of the trenches. South of Frise we repulsed a violent counter-attack.

North of the Aisne and on the heights of the Meuse our artillery wrecked the enemy works.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH MINE OPERATIONS.

ACTIVITY OF HOSTILE ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that we sprang three mines north of Carnop and another south of the Foose Heights.

The enemy sprang a mine south-west of the Hohenzollern Redoubt. We sustained no casualties. Hostile artillery was active north of Albert, Loos and Ypres.

The enemy shelled Armentieres and Elverdinghe.

BRITISH MINING ACTIVITY

FACTS OF AN ENEMY AIR RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that the facts of an attack by German aeroplanes described in a German wireless message on the 8th. February, are that eleven hostile machines appeared and one dropped three bombs about six miles behind our front line. The remainder did not cross our front.

Early to-day the enemy broke into our trenches near Pilken but were driven out by bombing parties leaving some dead and wounded.

Mining activity is reported about Hulluch and north of the Ypres-Sommines canal.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

APPEAL TO IRISH FARMERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In a speech at a recruiting conference in Dublin Mr. Redmond appealed to farmers on the ground that if the war lasted much longer there would be crushing taxation, while a victorious Germany would confiscate their land.

He suggested that county farmers' battalions be raised, and active support was promised for this.

BATTLE OF CZERNOWITZ

DAILY INCREASING IN IMPORTANCE.

TEUTONS' FEARS ABOUT ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The battle of Czernowitz in which the Russians are taking a strong initiative, is of daily increasing importance and is causing the Austrians and Germans utmost anxiety.

The railway communication between Russia and Roumania is interrupted owing to the movements of troops in Bessarabia. This combined with the French move at Vardar opens a new phase in the Balkans. The Germans openly continue to express fears of Roumania joining the Allies.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA

HEIGHTS LOST AND RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 13.

A communiqué says fierce fighting continues in Galicia.

The enemy by desperate efforts and after suffering enormous losses succeeded in recapturing the heights in the Tsobroff region but one of our glorious old regiments made a terrific attack and again ejected the enemy.

The prisoners state that the Russian artillery is very deadly. Three enemy counter attacks against the heights in the night were repulsed.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON RIGA FRONT

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS BOMBARDING TURKISH COAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.

A communiqué says there was a heavy artillery duel on the Riga front. German attacks were repulsed elsewhere.

Russian torpedo boats continue to bombard the Turkish coast.

LARGE ENEMY FORCES DEFEATED PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded the Turkish positions and sank seven sailing ships on the Anatolian coast.

Large enemy forces have been defeated at Hamadan in Persia.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN CAUCASUS.

CONTINUES SUCCESSFULLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 13.

A communiqué says:—

The Russian offensive in the Caucasus continues successfully.

FOUR EUROPEANS ARRESTED IN PERSIA.

TWO ENEMY DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10.

A Teheran telegram states that a Cossack patrol has arrested near Keredje four Europeans of whom two have been identified as the Turkish Ambassador to Persia and the Austrian Military Attaché.

TSAR PROCEEDS TO THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.

The Tsar has gone to the front.

SKODA MUNITIONS WORKS EXPLOSION.

REPORT DENIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables on February 11th:—

Vienna denies the report that an explosion has taken place at the Skoda munitions works.

SALONIKA FRONT.

ENEMY INACTIVE.

ADVANCE OF FRENCH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 12.

French war correspondents at Salonika state that the enemy still shows no sign of offensive tactics, but the French have advanced and crossed the river Vardar and installed themselves on the right bank of the river in the important regions of Yenitso and Verria, and immediately constructed defence works. They have thus gained strong natural positions which might have been impregnable for the enemy's heavy guns.

The announcement of further Allied reinforcements enhances the interest of the movement.

It is believed that the Germans are preparing to raid Salonika with three Zeppelins and twenty aeroplanes.

ONLY CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Reuter's representative at Salonika wires that he is assured that there has been no occupation of Yenitso or Verria, only cavalry reconnaissances.

BULGARIAN COMITADJIS AT SOROS.

DISBANDED BY A GREEK DETACHMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 10.

An Athens telegram states that a Greek detachment dispersed a band of Bulgarian Comitadjis at Soros on the 8th February and took many prisoners, including the leader of the band.

BULGARIA FIGHTING FOR HERSELF

SALONIKA CAMPAIGN WILL END THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.

The Bulgarian War Minister in an interview emphasised that Bulgaria was fighting only for herself. He declared that as soon as the Salonika campaign was finished the war would be over for Bulgaria.

SALONIKA SITUATION.

WHAT BRITISH EXPERTS THINK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" military correspondent discusses the prospects of an attack on Salonika and is of opinion that the Germans are on the horns of a dilemma. It is not to be supposed that the Allies will be content to sit in the lines at Salonika indefinitely. If the Germans do not attack, they must expect to be attacked. In either case defeat will have the same result. The defensive attitude is even more distasteful to the Germans than to others, besides being detrimental to their prestige. Hence it is likely that they will attack, unless they are anticipated. The correspondent attributes the delay of the attack to the need of restoring thoroughly the demolished railway, to diplomatic difficulties with the Greeks concerning the Turko-Bulgar advance, and the reluctance of the latter to participate. Bulgaria is holding all it can hope to obtain, while the Turks have not been recompensated for what they have already done.

One view suggested here, that is not discussed by the "Morning Post's" correspondent, is that the enemy, having attracted a large Allied force at Salonika, will be content while that force remains out of action, and prefers the Allies to take the offensive, which will involve leaving the well-defended lines at Salonika and will require superiority in numbers.

GREECE DETERMINED ON NEUTRALITY.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Feb. 10.

The Premier speaking in the Chamber re-asserted the determination to abide by neutrality at all costs. A Deputy pointed out that the Government's policy excited the suspicions of the Entente but the Chamber with six dissentients passed a vote of confidence.

M. BRIAND IN ROME.

FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

CORDIAL SPEECHES AT A BANQUET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

At a banquet at Rome very cordial speeches were delivered by Messrs. Briand, Salandra and Sonnino, emphasising the unity of action.

M. Briand, after an interview with M. Sonnino, yesterday, morning, said the Franco-Italian agreement was in all points absolutely perfect. His visit had convinced him of the sincerity and clear-sightedness of Italy's policy.

CLOSER UNION OF ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 11.

The "Giornale d'Italia" says that M. Briand's visit will tend towards closer unity of the Entente. If the enemies of the Entente hope for dissensions they will be terribly deceived.

CONFERENCE OF ALLIES' MINISTERS.

TO BE HELD IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 12.

A conference of Messieurs Briand, Bourgeois and Baron Sonnino to-day agreed to hold as soon as possible in Paris a conference of the Allies with a view to effecting closer co-operation.

TRANSFERRING OF SERBIANS TO CORFU

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Journal's" Athens correspondent states that 25,000 Serbian troops still in Albania, will be transferred to Corfu where Essad Pasha and his troops are expected shortly.

TURKISH FINANCES

AUSTRO-GERMAN SUCCOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.

The report of the Turkish Minister of Finance shows a deficit in the coming year of fourteen million pounds Turkish. The Austrians and Germans are advancing 34½ millions.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

NO ORGANISED ATTACK EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—

The attitude which the enemy takes up on almost every occasion when our troops approach, bears out the opinion I often expressed in this correspondence, namely, that despite the efforts of Turko-German agents in Cyrenaica no organised attack will be made on Egypt but the Arabs will confine their activities to raiding points within the Egyptian territory which may from time to time offer prospects of booty.

The Anglo-Egyptian authorities seem to have come to this conclusion too, for in a short communiqué they state that the Tripolitan Arabs have already given indications of the real object of their attacks. On three separate occasions they are reported to have looted the tents of the Egyptians Bedouins and on one of these near Sollum they forcibly removed ornaments from the women of the tribe whose menfolk had been made to join the ranks of the Tripolitan Arabs. The important hauls of cattle and fodder which our frontier force has made since the beginning of hostilities, should tend to increase the ranks of those who have to subsist on what they can find or steal.

DISSENSIONS IN TURKISH CAMP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—

According to "Al Mokattam," the leading Egyptian vernacular organ, the split between the Turkish and Arab element in Constantinople is daily growing greater. The relations have been very much aggravated by the operations of a very extensive association, called the "Turk Objaghi," (Turkish Heart), which has been created by the Union and Progress Committee for the express purpose of "Turkefying" the people and of making the Ottoman Empire exclusively Turkish.

BATTLE OF CTESIPHON.

UNPARALLELED HEROISM OF INDIAN ARMY.

VIVID ACCOUNT BY AN OFFICER

An officer with the Mesopotamia force in a letter home, which is published in "The Times," gives the following graphic account of the struggle at Ctesiphon, which was undoubtedly one of the greatest battles fought by the Indian Army.

After the capture of Kut-el-Amara the Turkish Government became nervous about the safety of Baghdad, and despatched strong reinforcements southwards against the steady advance of the British from Basra. After the battle of September 28, Kut-el-Amara was established as the head of our line of communication, and the troops under General Townshend operated from there to oppose any concentration of Turks to the north. This force has ably and gallantly carried out the duty allotted to it. Though now pressed back on their advanced position at Kut by greatly superior numbers of Turkish troops, drawn from as far north as Smyrna, they have in the last three months been continuously in touch with the enemy, fought several minor actions, and lastly in the battle at Ctesiphon driven four divisions of Turks from a strong and carefully-prepared position and inflicted heavy losses on them.

This hard-fought action will rank as one of the greatest battles in which the Indian Army has ever been engaged. Our troops, British and Indian, emaciated by the terrible hot weather, afterwards suffering greatly from cold and constantly wearied by incessant work and incessant fighting, boldly faced enormous odds. Victory rested with them at the end of the day, but at such a price that further advance would have been too costly. For three days the force held to the captured position until further Turkish reinforcements having arrived from Baghdad, a withdrawal to the Kut-el-Amara position was determined on. This was carried out by General Townshend with the greatest success, and it speaks well for the spirit of the troops under his command that, in the face of overwhelming numbers, the retirement was carried out with cheerfulness and steadiness past all praise, and not even the prisoners, of which 1,300 had been captured at Ctesiphon were allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy.

THE COUNTRY AND THE RIVER.

The country above Kut-el-Amara differs little from that lower down except that here the level of the ground is above the normal flood level of the river. The country is perfectly flat, covered with short grass or scrub, though here and there old irrigation channels make it difficult for carts or motor-cars to negotiate. An occasional mud wall a few feet high stands out against the sky. These are mostly evidence of ancient works built to control the vagaries of the river. Often they appear quite useless as the river has long since changed its course.

North of Kut the river presents the greatest difficulties to navigation. It is tortuous to a degree. No small-scale map shows its eccentric curves, nor can one understand why it should flow off a mile in some new direction only to return within a few yards of its own course. Below Kut the river is comparatively narrow and deep, though here, too, there are many traps for the unwary ship's captain. Above Kut it broadens out into a much more spacious stream, at times 500 yards across, but at such places it becomes so shallow that there is hardly enough depth anywhere for a ship to pass, and, as the channel is constantly changing, it may be half a day before the unwieldy river flats are lucky enough to find a passage past a difficult place.

The operations above Kut were carried out by land, though ships played an important part in bringing up supplies and the thousand and one things required to maintain an army in the field. We are operating now on a long line of communication from Basra to Kut-el-Amara, and, though a German official report appeared to the effect that the Turks had captured one of our armoured trains near Basra, it will not be giving away a military secret to say that no railway of any sort exists south of Baghdad.

DUST AS BED AND FOOD.

The ground surface of Mesopotamia is silt, built up by the flow of the great rivers through countless ages. The top surface is dust. Any movement raises a cloud of dust. The strong winds, which blow almost continuously over the wide plains, raise storms of dust, and dust was the bed and food of the troops during the months of September and October. After October the weather began to get cooler and the dust less enveloping. Throughout the minor operations in November the nights became very cold until, at the time when Ctesiphon was fought, the thermometer nearly touched freezing point at night, a contrast indeed to the sweltering nights of the hot summer.

The Turkish main position was situated on both sides of the river at Ctesiphon, though they had other minor entrenchments farther down the river towards Kut. As General Townshend's force advanced northwards all these smaller positions were captured without much difficulty, the Turks retiring in most cases too precipitately to allow us to get to close quarters. Arabs hung about the flanks and sniped from a safe distance, but we knew that this was only their way of showing the Turks that they really were doing their best, and we also knew that the hardest nut we have had to crack would be found in the entrenchments at Ctesiphon.

The arch at Ctesiphon, all that remains of the Takht-i-Kasra, the winter palace of ancient Parthian kings, stands out well above the plain, the only prominent landmark for many miles.

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITAIN'S SEA POWER.

WONDERFUL MANIFESTATION.

FRENCH JOURNALISTS' IMPRESSIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Editors of twenty French provincial papers and a number of distinguished neutral journalists have visited the battle cruiser fleet. They were deeply impressed by the might of the British navy, the world's greatest concentration of speed combined with gunpower, and by the fresh alert officers and men in spite of their long wait in constant battle array.

The journalists considered it a wonderful manifestation of sea power as this fleet is only one of the three tremendous lines of offence and defence.

BRITAIN'S MARITIME SUPREMACY.

GERMANY NOW TO PLAY TRUMP CARDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Muenchener Neuests Nachrichten" describes the Zepplin attacks on England and Salonika as co-ordinated advances against the gaoler of the seas and does not doubt that this year's fighting will be mainly directed against the British maritime supremacy and will involve the playing of the trump cards of the German hands against the most important barrier points of England, who controls the world's seas from the Straits of Dover to the Suez, Salonika being the operation admitted by England to be an advanced bulwark to Egypt and India.

SKULKING GERMAN SEA-DOGS

A GERMAN PAPER POUR RIDICULE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

London 11th February:—Although the "Berliner Tageblaett" recently endeavoured to justify the German fleet's remaining in the Kiel Canal it now remarks:—Unless the German seapower has been absurdly overrated our sea-dogs cannot much longer content themselves with merely showing their teeth and remaining hidden in the Canal. Better dare and die than skulk in safety. Unless they recover the mastery of the seas they will soon look ridiculous.

A BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER SUNK.

ATTACKED BY GERMAN DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

A German destroyer flotilla attacked four British mine sweepers on Dogger Bank last night and sank one, the Arabis, and attempted to torpedo another. The Germans rescued three British officers and twenty-one men.

"A GREAT VICTORY".

A Berlin communiqué attempts to devise a great victory out of the incident, calling mine sweepers cruisers. The British Admiralty announces that other three mine sweepers returned safely.

STEAMER FOR INDIA TORPEDOED.

OFFICERS AND CREW PICKED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MALTA, Feb. 13.

The British steamer Springwell bound for India, has been torpedoed without warning.

The officers and crew numbering 73 were picked up and have been landed here.

SINKING OF THE ARTEMIS.

36 CHINESE IN BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

It transpires that 36 Chinese were on board the Dutch tank steamer Artemis which the German torpedoed and sank off the Dutch coast upon the baseless pretext of breach of their orders.

The crew were given five minutes' grace to get into boats, but the torpedo was fired before the expiry of that time. The Germans steamed off without concerning themselves with the safety of the crew. Happily the tanks kept the Artemis afloat and the crew were able to return on board.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Norwegian steamer Vaarli struck a mine off Terschelling. The captain, the chief engineer and the second mate were drowned.

BIG GERMAN BANK FAILURES

THOUSANDS RUINED.

LIABILITIES TWENTY-FIVE MILLION STERLING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The "Gazette" of Lausanne states that two of the largest banks of Southern Germany have gone into liquidation with liabilities of twenty-five million sterling. Thousands of depositors have been ruined.

DUTCH CATTLE FOR GERMANY.

AN EFFECT OF THE FLOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.

It is estimated that ten thousand cattle from the flooded districts have been sent to Germany.

GERMAN DREAM IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

BELGIAN COLONIAL MINISTER'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

M. Renkin, the Belgian Colonial Minister, delivered a notable speech at a banquet given in his honour. He said Belgium had sacrificed herself for her plighted word. The responsibility for hostilities in Central Africa rested entirely on Germany who had dreamed of creating a vast trans-African Empire at the expense of Belgium. Today this dream had vanished. The forces of the Allies were everywhere overflowing into the German territory.

Mr. Bonar Law, who presided at the banquet, paid a tribute to the heroic Belgians, and emphasised that the end of the war would not come till Belgium's wrongs were avenged.

GERMAN SOLDIERS FROM CAMEROONS.

2,600 INTERNED IN MADRID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 11.

German soldiers from the Cameroons for internment in Spain now number 2,600, and with their families total over 4,000 persons.

SPANISH POLICY IN AFRICA

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER OCCUPATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 12.

A striking statement of the Spanish policy in Africa was made by Senor Hontaria, who said it was indispensable for Spain to occupy the coast opposite the Canaries as well as Ifni and join up Tangier with the Spanish territory in order to avoid its passing into the hands of another nation.

The Premier, who was present, congratulated Senor Hontaria heartily.

EAST AFRICAN COMMAND.

APPRECIATION OF GENERAL SMUT'S APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 12.

The appointment of General Smuts to the East African command is warmly appreciated in South Africa, although the circumstances rendering General Smith-Dorrien's participation impossible are regretted.

YUNNAN REBELS.

FINANCIALLY AIDED BY CHINESE OVERSEAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Company at Peking is reliably informed that the Chinese overseas, particularly in Java and Straits Settlements, are financially aiding the Yunnan rebels.

YUNNANESE TROOPS CAPTURE FUCHOW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 11.

Yunnanese troops have captured Fuchow.

OPENING OF FORD PEACE CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 11.

The Ford Peace conference has opened.

DR. WILSON'S POLICY DENOUNCED.

FALLS INTO GERMAN TRAP.

SITUATION WORSE THAN EVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

Referring to Mr. Garrison's resignation, the Republican press says that the departure of a strong man constitutes another evil omen for President Wilson's administration.

FALLEN INTO GERMAN TRAP.

The "New York Herald" says the present situation is far worse than at any time of the war. The United States has fallen into the German trap designed to hamper the Allied shipping by preventing its admission to American ports.

WHY U. S. ACQUIESCED

It is suggested in New York, that one motive of United State's acquiescence in the German policy is the hope of securing passage of the Government Shipping Purchase Bill. It is taken for granted that neither Britain nor the Allies will disarm their merchantmen, and it is pointed out that the right of arming them is immemorial and established by the American as well as British decisions.

REPUBLICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Government Press is silent, but the Republican press denounces the Lusitania settlement, accusing President Wilson of endeavouring to commit the country to the principle that national honour is not worthy of being defended.

WHY MR. GARRISON RESIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

The resignation of Mr. Garrison is due to his disagreement with President Wilson's foreign policy as lacking in vigour, and his disapproval of the proposed abandonment of the Philippines.

TRAVELLING BY ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S WARNING TO AMERICANS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The Austro-German memoranda on the subject of armed merchantmen are expected to lead to the Government warning Americans that they travel by armed merchantmen at their own risk, thus reversing the previous policy that merchantmen were allowed guns, in self-defence and that the Americans have the right to travel on the highseas unmolested.

ENTENTE'S REPRESENTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The representatives of the Entente Powers have made oral representations to Mr. Lansing regarding the American memorandum of January 29, concerning the arming of merchantmen. It is understood that Mr. Lansing informed the representatives of the Entente that he was not willing to adopt the suggestion.

OBJECT OF THE NOTE.

TO JUSTIFY FURTHER OURTRAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The German threat to treat armed merchantmen as belligerents is regarded as involving no practical change, inasmuch as the Austrians and Germans already torpedoe merchantmen without warning.

It is thought that the object of the Note is to justify further outrages in the eyes of neutrals.

GERMAN CONSPIRACIES IN AMERICA

61 INDICTMENTS BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 11.

The Federal Grand Jury has returned sixty-one indictments in connection with the alleged German conspiracies to violate American neutrality.

CONTROLLED MUNITION ESTABLISHMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The British Ministry of Munitions announces that there are now 2,834 controlled establishments.

SIR ALI IMAM.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The marriage of Sir Ali Imam to Miss Marie Saupien was performed to-day by Mr Abdul Aziz, barrister of Peshawar, at Langham Hotel. They proceed to India in March.

THE OTTAWA FIRE.

LORD WILLINGDON'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.

Sir Robert Borden, in the House of Commons, read messages of sympathy for the disastrous fire, including one from Lord Willingdon.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between his Excellency Lord Willingdon and the Premier of the Dominion Government regarding the recent destruction by fire of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa:—

Telegram from his Excellency Lord Willingdon to the Premier, Dominion Government, Ottawa, dated 8th February 1916:—

"Bombay Presidency deeply sympathies with Canada in her irreparable loss."

Telegram from the Premier, Dominion Government, Ottawa, to his Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, dated 9th February, 1916:—

"On behalf of Canadian people I send warmest thanks for sympathy of Bombay Presidency."

GERMAN INCENDIARISM.

"TIME FOR CANADA TO WAKE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.

The investigation of the fire at Parliament House has opened.

Mr. Pringle, Commissioner, referred to German incendiarism in the United States and said that it was time for Canada to wake or there would be a greater disaster.

QUEBEC, Feb. 11.

Government officials have received letters threatening to blow up the Ross rifle factory and Parliament buildings.

ANTI-GERMAN AGITATION IN CANADA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TORONTO, Feb. 10.

The anti-German agitation is rapidly spreading.

EDITOR OF "VORWAERTS" SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The editor of the "Vorwaerts" has been sentenced to one week's imprisonment. The Prosecutor demanded eighteen months.

CAUSATLY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. Dewar, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Chappell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. Willamson, Suffolks.

NOW KILLED.

Captain D. J. Cochrane, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. M. I. Howell, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. R. W. McLernen, Artillery.

DIED.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. O'Connor, Medicals.
Lieut. J. P. Hollins, Liverpools.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. E. S. Wilkinson, London Regt.

WOUNDED.

Captain F. A. Atkey, Yorkshires
Lieut. E. C. Downes, Leicesters.
Lieut. C. F. Scott,
Second-Lieut. K. Blaney, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L. F. Morris, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Bowen, Connaughts.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A. C. Dixon, Lancs Fusiliers.

BALKANS CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General F. B. Johnstone.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KILLED IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

News has been received that Lieut-Col. Wintle, who was in command of 12th Cavalry when that Regiment was in Allahabad, was killed in Mesopotamia on the 7th instant.

RAIL TRANSPORT OF COAL TO BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Mr. G. C. Godfrey, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway left Calcutta yesterday night for Delhi in connection, it is believed, with special arrangements on the B.-N. Railway for rail transport of coal to Bombay. It is understood difficulties are occurring in connection with the transport of coal owing to the scarcity of tonnage, partly due to the detention of vessels at home. Any practical solution of the situation by the enlargement of rail facilities or otherwise will be welcomed.

Sohanlall, a seditionist, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Friday at the Mandalay jail. Death was instantaneous.

BATTLE OF CTESIPHON.

(Continued from page 7.)

Built some 2,000 years ago, 120ft. high, it remains one of the wonders of the world and a lasting testimony to the skill of ancient engineers. Round this the Turks had constructed their position on the right bank of the river as well as on the left. The foreground for miles was as flat as a billiard table and devoid of cover of any description. A network of deep and narrow trenches stretched back almost to the river Dialah, six miles in rear, which flows from the East into the Tigris at this point. The earth from the trenches had been carried far to the rear. They had no parapets as such things are understood in military text-books, and the only thing visible to the attacking force was a thick fence of barbed wire which ran along the entire front.

GALLANTRY OF THE ATTACK.

Morning of the 22nd found the troops in readiness for attack, stretched out on the wide plain facing the Ctesiphon position, the troops detailed for the frontal attack nearest the river. As soon as dawn broke the advance commenced. The left of the columns marching against the enemy's flank were faintly visible on the horizon. The gunboats opened the battle against the enemy's trenches close to the left bank. The Field Artillery drew in and pounded the ground where they imagined the trenches must be, but there was no reply nor any sign of movement at Ctesiphon until the lines of advancing infantry got within 2,000 yards of the wire entanglements. Then, as by signal, the whole of the Turkish line broke into a roar of fire, and we knew that the struggle had commenced.

Under heavy artillery fire the attack pushed in towards the enemy with a steadiness which could not have been beaten on parade until effective rifle range was reached, where a pause was made to build up the strength. The fight for the trenches from now on until the British succeeded in reaching the first line baffles description. The gallant advance across the open ground, the building up of the firing line, the long pause under murderous rifle fire while devoted bodies of men went forward to cut the wire, the final rush, and the hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches are stories which have been told before. No description could do justice to the gallantry of the men who carried it out.

Meanwhile the flank attack had already crushed the enemy's left and driven it back on to its second line a mile or so in rear. Courage and determination carried the day and by the afternoon the whole of the front Turkish position, and part of the second line, was in the hands of the British. The intensity of the fighting, however, did not abate. The Turks, numerically greatly superior, pressed in counter-attacks at several points from their second position on which they had fallen back. Twelve Turkish guns were captured, taken again by the enemy, recaptured again by us, and retaken finally by the Turks, and so the fighting went on until a merciful darkness fell and as if by mutual agreement, the fire of both sides, too weary for more, died away.

HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES.

The cold of the night, want of water, the collecting of the wounded gave little rest to the men, though many snatched a few hours of sleep in the trenches among the dead. Dawn of the 23rd broke with a tearing wind and a dust storm which obscured the landscape for some hours and allowed us time to take in the scene of the fight. Whatever loss we suffered, the Turks must have suffered more severely. They had fought stubbornly to the end, knowing that to attempt to escape over the open ground was to Court instant death. The trenches were full of their dead, and every here and there a little pile of men showed where a lucky shell had fallen. Ctesiphon loomed through the dust behind us, still intact for all the stream of shell which had passed it, for our gunners had been asked to avoid hitting this ancient monument.

The early part of the morning was occupied in clearing to the rear the transport which had come up to the first line during the night. At about 10 o'clock the air cleared and the enemy's artillery began to boom fitfully. Their guns from across the river began to throw heavy shells over us, and as the light grew better this developed into an artillery duel, which lasted throughout the day. General Townshend during the afternoon parked his transport two miles to the rear, and while holding the front line of the Turkish position swung his right back to cover his park. In the late afternoon the artillery fire briskened, and long lines of Turkish infantry could be seen in the half light advancing against the British. The first attack was delivered against our left just after dark with a heavy burst of fire, and from then until 4 o'clock next morning the Turkish force, reinforced by fresh troops from Baghdad, flung themselves against us in their attempt to break the line. On three separate occasions during the night were infantry columns thrown right up against the position at different points, and each effort was heralded by wild storms of artillery and infantry fire. The line held, and before dawn had broken the Turks had withdrawn, subsequently to reform on their third position on the banks of the Dialah river.

By the 24th the casualties had been evacuated to the ships eight miles in rear. The British force remained on the position which they had won for another day and then withdrew to Kut-el-Amara to await reinforcements. The troops, though wearied with much fighting, turned to bay on December 1 and repulsed with heavy loss a Turkish force which, by a forced march, had succeeded in catching them up.

SHARP FALL IN AMERICAN OIL FREIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

There is a sharp fall in American oil freights from six to four pounds a ton due to the appearance of unexpected tonnage. It is expected that this will reduce the price of petrol.

KING AND INDIAN OFFICERS.

REPLY TO LOYAL ADDRESS.

DEVOTION SEALED WITH BLOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace to-day twenty-six wounded Indian officers who presented a loyal address on behalf of the officers of the Indian forces.

Mr. Chamberlain was present.

The King made a cordial reply thanking the officers for the many proofs of their loyalty and devotion.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The following telegram dated the 11th February has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State:—

The King to-day received a loyal address from 27 convalescent Indian officers. The text of his Majesty's reply is as follows:—

"Sirdars,—I am glad to receive here in person to-day a body of Indian officers who have faithfully borne their share of the present conflict and upheld the honour of my Indian Army on the European battlefield of the world-wide war in which my Empire and my Allies are engaged. Wounded as you have been in the battle with a formidable western foe on the neighbouring fields of France, our glorious Ally, and nursed and tended here at the heart of the Empire, you represent the fighting men of your races. In presenting a loyal address to your King-Emperor in the capital city of his dominons, I note that you speak not only for yourselves but for the whole of my Indian army. I welcome your presence as a symbol of the unity of the Empire and as setting a seal on the heroic efforts and sacrifices in which my Indian soldiers, yourselves amongst them, have borne a common part with all my forces from Overseas and from the Mother Country. I am deeply touched by your declarations of loyalty and gratitude to myself, but not less than by the generous recognition, which you pay to the kindliness and brotherly feeling which you have met at the hands of all your fellow subjects, the inhabitants of these islands. They are conscius, as I am, that the loyal devotion of India to the common heritage for which we are fighting, a devotion to which we have never looked in vain, has been consecrated afresh by the blood of India's sons, shed far from their homes and in a quarrel, which, whilst the might of the Empire protects India's shores, does not come near to the lives and fortunes of their kith and kin; but the liberties of the Empire were put into the scale and with them the liberties which India has enjoyed under our rule and which, please God, she will enjoy in increasing measure as she advances in the path of social improvement and political experience. I welcome the expression of your thanks for the careful and scrupulous regard which all the officers under my directions have paid to the requirements of your religious usages. I honour the concern which you tell me you felt lest the circumstances of your life in a strange country might imperil the due observance of the rites which are sanctified for you by the dictates of your religions and the immemorial customs of your forefathers. Recall to mind the words in which my revered predecessor the Queen-Empress Victoria, declared to her Indian subjects of whatever creed on assuming sway over their lives her will that "None be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects on pain of our highest displeasure." It will ever be the cherished duty of my house and throne to guard the sacred promise then given in the letter and in the spirit.

"Sirdars I think you for your loyal address."

ENGLISH RACING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

All race meetings have been cancelled except Newmarket fixtures. There will be three extra meeting at Newmarket, two in June and one in September, also Gatwick, Lingfield, Newbury and Windsor each have three fixtures.

AWFUL WEATHER IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 11.

Writing from Busrah on the 28th January a correspondent gives an indication of the state of the weather there at present. "On Sunday (23rd), and Monday (24th)," he says, "we had a couple of degrees of frost. The water on the Paulins froze and in some places was a quarter inch thick. However, there is no chance of skating on the river, as it has never been known to get as bad as that here. The state of the roads and our yards after heavy rain, is indescribable. The Turks have not made a single road even after all these centuries. What the troops have to put up with in this way, must be awful, and yet to think that this place can be as hot as hell in the summer."

BOMBAY RACES.

A GOOD START MADE.

MAGYAR WINS THE CITY PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The executive of the Western India Turf Club are to be congratulated on the excellence of their arrangements for ensuring the success of the great Bombay annual racing carnival, and their wisdom in having taken the hint thrown out by the Press last year, as to the desirability of having the inaugural day on a Saturday instead of Wednesday. Both enclosures were packed last Saturday, the stand in the first was quite incapable of supplying the demands on it for sitting accommodation, even the passages being inconveniently choked up, making egress next to impossible if a hurried visit to the tote were necessary prior to the start for a race. The gathering was a representative one and sportsmen from all parts of India foregathered to pay a tribute to the splendid pitch of perfection the racing appointments had been brought to in Western India through the ability and energy of the acting Secretary Mr. J Reynolds and his popular henchman Captain Kirkpatrick. The excellence of the starting and the easy manipulation of the new machine in the hands of our veteran expert, Mr. A. O'Gorman, were much appreciated.

A couple of disconcerting rumours heralded the opening of the proceedings, to the effect that Kiltoi would not start owing to an injury to his near-hind and Hidalgo, having gone lame, would be an absentee from the Fort Plate, for which he was much fancied. The latter point was in a great measure confirmed by Mr. R. R. S.'s candidate not appearing when the numbers were hoisted for the first race on the card. Public attention was accordingly directed to Bahlool as the most promising investment amongst the eight that remained. As Bahlool's past record, however, had proved him to be a somewhat erratic proposition, Tammooz, Dhaidan, Red Cross and General Obaidulla Khan's pair received substantial support, enabling a fair price of 5 to 2 being returned on Bahlool when he just managed to pull it off, capably handled by Buckley who managed to get home from Ruby Fish through giving his mount a judicious breather when turning into the straight. Red Cross ran indifferently, and I expected him to do better.

Jemadar, Shimran and Royalist declined their engagements for the Mosul Plate, leaving a good field of sixteen to contest the issue. As the handicap was a very neat bit of work the probable result required a fair amount of dissecting, in spite of the pointer we received in the Sion Plate at the Seventh Extra: Biglig in winning showed that he has at last fulfilled his early promise of a couple of years ago and that his attractive display in the Parel Plate was no fluke, when the redoubtable Welcome just managed to blow him out. Biglig has a fair turn of foot and is a good stayer: if he does not take it into his head to go to sleep for another couple of years, he will probably win again before the season closes. The public again warmly supported Abdul, and old "system" simply roared with delight when he appreciated at the home-turn that Abdul was not in it this time, and is convinced he will get the inevitable 10 to 1 turn-up one of these days. All said and done, Eldorado should have won this race easily. Up to last Saturday I was not quite sure whether Mr. Dara Cowasji's Chestnut could "get" the 1¼ miles. I am now positive he can, and maintain that at the weights neither Biglig nor Safi are any class with him. Instead of running an indifferent third, I feel surprised he did not win pulling up.

The Dealers' Plate, which came next, would have been a much more interesting affair, had it been run concurrently with the Vellard Plate instead of just before it. The spectacle provided would have been a typical all-horse event, by which an occular demonstration would have been afforded publicly that second and third class English thoroughbreds are capable of making a good race of it with first-class Arabs, conceding a furlong in a mile. Both the races mentioned were run in 1min. 55secs., the Vellard Plate journey being a furlong more than that of the Dealers' Plate. Singer perhaps ought to be exempted from this humiliating disclosure, for he has already shown us that he can cover a mile about five seconds faster—a matter of seventy-five yards,—but what about the rest of the lumbering brigade? Then again Singer in the Aleppo Plate, only seven days earlier, with 9st. 13lbs. could do nothing with Sparrow Hawk carrying 9st. 2lbs., a difference of 11lbs., and yet with 7lbs. in Singer's favour he makes a hack of Sparrow Hawk, other factors being the same. If all this is not enough to drive the handicapper crazy and cause dissatisfaction amongst the public it would be strange indeed.

Mr. Gahagan is once more to be congratulated on the victory of his mare Pension, who now seems to be making a long-postponed return to a flash of the form she displayed as Mrs. Bang. Japheth's excellent horsemanship must not be overlooked, and I think this capable rider is not sufficiently appreciated by owners. He merely lacks opportunities, which, if they were afforded, would land him in the first flight at once, as I am of opinion he can hold his own with the best. Fredie was noised abroad as a good thing for this race, but there was nothing about her running to justify the liberal public support she received on her Calcutta form, which was apparently over-appraised. Silver Thrush put up a good fight, but Japheth's resolute finish proved too much for A. Templeman when it came to real racing.

The big race of the day was a bit of a frost; there were only six starters and apart from Mr. R. R. S.'s pair, the remaining four might just as well have been in their stables. The rumour about Kiltoi having been hurt was pure fiction. His near-hind was certainly swathed in a snow-white bandage which was most effective against his black coat, but this was merely to protect a slight abrasion he is said to have received lying down in his box, when attempting to scratch his head wondering what possessed the General to start him in such a wild-goose chase as the City Plate.—But when he tumbled to the fact that the outing might improve his prospects by 7lbs. for the Byculla Club Cup, on the off chance of nicking second or third money, he tittered so immoderately at the bare idea, the near-hind was switched back at such a rattle, the off-hind plate grazed the fetlock—*hinc illae lachrimae*. The public, however, were not disposed to accept any white-bandage hints and Kiltoi started a better favourite than Mr. R. R. S.'s pair. By the time the half-mile post was reached, it was quite apparent Kiltoi had no hope of ever catching Mr. R. R. S.'s pair, who had a great tussle down the straight as to which of the two would appropriate the £1,000. Magyar had the honour by a head. Kiltoi came with his usual rattle at the finish, and he came so fast that the talent have already proclaimed his victory in the Byculla Club Cup as a foregone conclusion. I must say I have too much faith in the handicapper's capabilities to be imbued with so much optimism, and think that both Vanadium and Politian are to be reckoned with, apart from some of the dangerous light-weight division. The way Dersingham contrived to slip the field at the seven furlongs indicated the pace to be far from solid, and this is corroborated by the time, 2 mins. 12 secs., which was 2½ seconds worse than Silver Balm's in the Visitors' Plate on the previous Saturday. The purchase of Magyar is another feather in Mr. Kelso's cap as a successful discriminating buyer. He concluded the deal for £800, which, with freight, insurance and incidentals, runs the cost up to Rs. 16,000, and Mr. R. R. S. is now only Rs. 1,000 short of his outlay on the initial run. I was disappointed in Evett's performance, but hope to see him right up in the van on Saturday in the Western India Stakes with anything up to 8st. 10lbs. on his back.

The Paddock Plate was generally voted to be a match between Wellington and Thank You, the latter, however, dissipated any chance he might have had by being left at the Gate. This was most exasperating and I hope to hear that F. Templeman has afforded an explanation as to how it occurred. The public are now as wise as ever with regard to the comparative merits of these two ponies, and I sound a note of warning for investors not to be carried away with the idea that Wellington is superior at the weights to Thank You over six or seven furlongs, and to bear this in mind when the Tom Le Mesurier Plate and other pony events come up for discussion. I am credibly informed the starter was in no way responsible for Thank You getting badly away. With the opposition removed, Wellington of course won comfortably. Here again the time returned was extremely poor, 1 min. 22 secs, being only third rate.

Ute's second to Gipsy's Advice in receipt of 5lbs. confirmed the impression not unreasonably arrived at, that Mr. Ainsworth's mare has lost her dash over the short sprinting courses, and must now be looked forward to over longer journeys as a bracket earner. Seigneurie with a light impost of 7st. 12lbs.' running nowhere in 1 min. 14 4/5 secs. clearly shows this slippy mare is far from being at her best. And Miss Rollestone did not enhance her reputation. Drill Mistress was confidently expected in some quarters, but had to put up with third place.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present on February 26th, the concluding day of the meeting, when they will drive up in State by the same route as last year.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, since 31st March 1913 14 hands to carry 8st 6lbs W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1913 of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over; once 4lbs; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winner since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 4lbs. of Rs. 4,000 or over, 7lbs. of Rs. 6,000 or over 10lbs. addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs.

Aga Mirza Ahmed of Mr. Essa's BAHLOOL 8-10 Buckley 1
General Obaidulla Khan's RUBY FISH 7-8 Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's TAMMOOZ 8-6 cd 8-7 W. Huxley 3
Mr. J. K. Irani's MINERVA 7-12 Pullin 4

Also ran.—Ace of Hearts 9-8 Firth, Dhaidan 9-3 Whalley, Red Cross 8-2 cd 8-5 Hardy, Ream 7-4, Harrison.

The race.—Ace of Hearts and Bahlool took it a turn about at leading, and when the matter was settled between them, Ace of Hearts went to the front, followed by Red Cross, Ruby Fish and Bahlool in order named. At the bend Ruby Fish asserted himself, but was challenged in the straight by Bahlool, who gradually wore him down and won a good race by ½—¾—2.

Time 1—23.

Totes paid.—Win 34-8. Places 17—80—19.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab in the 3rd Division.

H. H. the Jam Sahib's BIGLIG 9-3 W. Huxley 1
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's SAFI 7-5, Buckley 2
Mr. Dara Cowasji's ELDORADO 8-8, Bowley 3
Mr. Abdoola Fara's RAG TIME 9-5, F. Templeman 4

Also ran.—Welcome 9-7 Hill, Black Ivory 9-2 A. Templeman, Kaiumers 8-8 Hardy, Abdul 8-7 Whalley, Victory 8-7 Zamil, Heliograph 8-6 Purtoosingh, Sphere 8-4 Ebrahim, Tawdry 8-4 Harrison, Nasirabad 8-4 Coomber, Murpho 7-12 Mujeed, American Spot 7-12 Japheth, Tawakul 6-12 Pullin.

The race.—For the first part Kaiumers, Heliograph, Murpho, Tawakul and Safi were prominent. At the 6 furlongs Tawakul was in front but was passed by Safi a furlong later. Nearing the lead Rag Time, Biglig, and Eldorado came into the picture, and after a good race home Biglig won by 1—1½—1½.

Time 2-53 2/5.

Totes paid.—Win 141-8. Places 48—58—49.

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. For Arabs W. A. reduced 14lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1913 of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over; once 4lbs. twice 7lbs. oftener 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 12,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

General Obaidulla Khan's SINGER 9-4, Bowley 1
Mr. R. R. S's MAJBUR 8-13, F. Templeman 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's SPARROW HAWK 9-0, Whalley 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK 8-7 Barrett 4

Also ran Excelsior 8-7 Hardy, Mooltan 8-2 Purtoosingh, Black Hussar 7-12 Buckley.

The race.—Nizam-ul-mulk led from Excelsior and Black Hussar. At the five furlongs Sparrow Hawk was leading followed by Black Hussar and Majbur. At the bend Majbur moved up second. Entering the straight, Singer appeared on the scene and having tons in hand played with the leaders, winning by ¾—3—2.

Time 1-55.

Totes paid.—Win 21-8. Places 16-8—28.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PENSION 6-10, Japheth 1
Mr. Craig McKerrow's SILVER THRUSH 8-7, A. Templeman 2
Aga Cochick Shah's PARTIAL ECLIPSE 7-12 cd 7-13 Bowley 3
Mr. Thaddeur's FREDIE 8-5, Firth 4

Also ran.—Pretty Good Sort 9-12, Whalley, Cherrywood 8-13 F. Templeman, Sparkes 8-10 Barrett, Fontenoy 7-7 cd 7 10 Mitchell, Persistence 6-11 Mooney, Strathroyal 6-2 cd 6-9 Harrison, St. Alban 6-1 cd 6-10 Purtoosingh, Adelaide II 6-0 cd 6-6 Dhondy.

The race.—They ran in a bunch for a couple of furlongs, when Strathroyal ran off with a big lead, followed by Fredie and Silver Thrush. At the half mile Silver Thrush was second with Pretty Good Sort and Pension close up. At the three furlongs Strathroyal shot his bolt and in the straight Pension came through and challenged Silver Thrush, Japheth winning a nicely judged race by a head—1—1½.

Time 1-55.

Totes paid.—Win 402. Places 66—37-8—19-8.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs 15,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. For Horses W. A. and C. Penalties. The winner of the Viceroy's Cup, 1915, or the King-Emperor's Cup, Calcutta, 1915, 7lbs.; (not accumulative) Allowance.—Maidens 7lbs.

Mr. R. R. S's MAGYAR 8-11, Pullin 1
Mr. R. R. S's SILVER BALM 9-3, F. Templeman 2
General Obaidulla Khan's KILTOI 9-10, Bowley 3
Mr. J. Merven's DERSINGHAM 8-3, Mitchell 4

Also ran.—Evett 9-3 Firth, Yellow Jester 8-7 A. Templeman.

The race.—Yellow Jester showed up for a stride or two, and was passed by Dersingham and Magyar, Silver Balm fourth. Nearing the seven furlongs Dersingham broke away and before going half a furlong further, established a long lead which might be anything up to 20 lengths, Magyar and Silver Balm next, Kiltoi labouring along some lengths in the rear. At the three furlongs Dersingham came back to Magyar and was done with. Magyar and Silver Balm had the race to themselves down the straight, the former winning by a head. Kiltoi lumbered along and made up a good deal of ground at the finish being 2½ lengths behind Silver Balm, Dersingham 1½ lengths behind Kiltoi.

Time 2-12.

Totes paid.—Win 24. Places 72-8—15-8.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,300, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under 14 hands to carry 8st 6lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1913, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over; once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 4lbs.; Rs. 8,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000 or over 10lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance.—Maidens, 4lbs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WELLINGTON 8-13, A. Templeman 1
Mr. Alibin Talib's ZOOLPHOKAR, 7-12, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. A. F. D'Souza's MAASAL 8-6, Hardy 3
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradass's BALOZ 9-12 Whalley 4

Also ran.—Thank You 9-1, F. Templeman, Polish 8-2 Bowley, Durban 8-2 Harrison.

The race.—Thank You appeared to be badly left. Polish took up the running followed by Maasal Zoolphokar Wellington and Baloz. At the half mile Wellington moved up third, the order being Maasal, Polish, Wellington, Durban. In the straight Wellington came away and won comfortably by 1½—1½—neck.

Time 1-22.

Totes paid.—Win 26. Places 16—24.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Goculdass's GIPSY'S ADVICE 8-10 Whalley 1
Mr. Ainsworth's UTE 8-5, Buckley 2
Mr. D. Pallonji's DRILL MISTRESS, 7-10 Pullin 3
General Obaidulla Khan's MOTOR WRAP, 7-10, Purtoosingh 4

Also ran.—Tartania 9-5 Firth, Madrina 9-5 W. Huxley, Miss Rollestone 9-4 F. Templeman, Lethosian 8-11 Harrison, Dumfries 8-5 Hardy, Seigneurie 7-12 Bowley.

The race.—Tartania and Motor Wrap showed up. At the half mile Motor Wrap led with Lithosian, Gipsy's Advice and Miss Rollestone next. At the bend Gipsy's Advice came through into the lead and down the straight put in a belated run but could not catch Gipsy's Advice who won by ½—1—neck.

Time 1-14 4/5.

Totes paid.—Win 28 Places 20-8—18—28.

BOMBAY RACES 1916

HORSES STRUCK OUT FOR WEDNESDAY.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Chastity, Edmyne, Pretty Good Sort and Silver Thrush.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Somltline, Ahlete and Vidi.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Best Chance, Young Hyderi, Burg, Powerful and Partner.

JAPAN RETURNED BENGALI LADY INTERNED

UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The "Sanjibani," a vernacular weekly of Calcutta, publishes the following:—

The late Babu Durlab Mazumdar was a senior pleader of Nowgaon in Assam. His godson and daughter-in-law Lila had been to Japan for commercial purposes and remained there for a long time. Lila has been interned at Nowgaon under the Defence of India Act. Reason for her internment has not yet been disclosed. This is the first occasion that a Bengalee lady has been served with orders of internment.

CALCUTTA SIXTH EXTRA.

WELL-BACKED ONES WIN.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

At the Calcutta Sixth Extra Meeting, the weather proving delightful, there was a strong muster of spectators and speculation was keen. Fields were always on the small side and favourites and well-backed second favourites won throughout the card.

THE SERPENTINE HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 2 miles over 8 flights.

Mr. Dawson's DOLLY DIMPLE, 11-12, Williamson 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FOOTSTEPS FEARLESS, 9-10, Northmore 2
Mr. Butler's SHOLTO, 10-3, Barker 3

Also Ran:—Mahoney Boy 9-7, Betty Birr 10-6 (fell).

Betting:—3 to 2 Dolly Dimple, 5 to 2 Betty Birr, threes Footsteps Fearless, tens the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for places.

The Race:— Betty Birr came to grief at the first flight. Dolly Dimple went up and although chased all the way home by Footsteps Fearless managed to win by half a length, twelve lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 46 2/5 secs.

THE MIDDLETON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Butler's NAREB, 10-1, Mr. Roddick ... 1
Mr. Norton's SIMON'S LIGHT, 6-9, Melson 2
Mr. Rosco's NAINI, 7-4, Stokes 3

Also Ran:—Go On 8-8.

Betting:—Evens Naini, threes Nareb and Go On, tens Simon's Light.

Totalizators Paid:— Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 20 and Rs. 34 for places.

The Race:—Simon's Light led all through but nearing home Nareb passed him to win by ½ length, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 10 secs.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Avrn's MAXINA, 8-9, O'Neil 1
Mr. Lauder's LADY BETTY, 9-11, Stokes 2
Mr. Donetil's LITTLE STAR, 9-6, Billett 3*
Mr. Galstaun's CASTLE VIDE 8-13, Wing 3*

* Dead-Heat.

Also Ran:—Scotch Plain 9-12, Sumurun 9-8, Arthur C. 9-4, and Audlia 6-13.

Betting:—Evens Scotch Plain and Audlia, and tens the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 58, Rs. 19 and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race:—First Sumurun and then Little Star took up the running, but Maxina settled them all and won comfortably by 1½ lengths. Castle Vide came with a rush and dead-heated third place—1½ lengths off Lady Betty.

Time:—1 min. 41 4/5 secs.

THE KALIGHAT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Fleming's MARY, 8-9, O'Neil 1
Prince Victor Narayan of Cooch Behar's VICE ROYAL, 8-5, Quinn 2
Mr. Alibo's BLUE SAPHIRE, 8-12, Stokes 3

Also Ran:—Honeylands 8-2.

Betting:—3 to 1 Mary, threes Blue Saphire, tens the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 15 for win, Rs. 14 and Rs. 26 for places.

The Race:—Mary was handy throughout the journey and won with consummate ease by ½ length, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 27 4/5 secs.

THE MEDIOCRE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Donetil's TUEBULENT, 9-12, Billett 1
Mr. Butler's PORT OF SPAIN, 9-10, Mr. Roddick 2
Mr. Nicoll's PRETTY BOY, 7-2, Thompson 3

Also Ran:—Landore 8-12, Sidelight 9-4, Blazon Belle 9-0, S. O. S. 8-9.

Betting:—Twos Turbulent and Port of Spain, sixes Blazon Belle, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 for places.

Landore led followed by Port of Spain. Opposite the stand Turbulent challenged and after a good race won by a neck, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

THE RAWDON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Nanjee and Ramshaw's PANTOMINE, 9-11, E. Huxley 1
Mr. Lauder's SYMREX, 10-7, Stokes 2
Mr. Donetil's TOBIQUE, 7-1, Lynch 3

Also Ran:—Lesto 9-0, Wattean 8-3, Homebrew 7-12, Chobham 7-7, Bohimia 6-10.

Betting:—Twos Symrex, fours Pantomine and Lesto, fives Bohimia, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 52 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 15 and Rs. 41 for places.

The Race.—Good start. Bohinia jumped forward followed by Symrex and Pantomine. Two furlongs from home the leader compounded and Pantomine sailed away to win by 3 lengths, 1¾ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 2/5 secs.

NEW WADI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Prizes were distributed to the successful students of the New Wadi Girls' school on Saturday evening in the Morarji Goculdas Hall by Mrs Palmer.

After an interesting musical programme had been gone through the Rev. A. B. French read the report for the last year which showed that there were 77 girls on the roll. There had been a marked improvement in the progress of the school and the Inspector had spoken well of it. Discipline and conduct of the students were also good. Great credit was due to Miss Jifford and Miss Jones for their help and also to the head-mistress Mrs. Sonabai Shevati the sta for the great marked improvement that had taken place.

After the prizes had been given away by Mrs. Palmer, she spoke some words of encouragement both to the staff and to the students.

The assembly before dispersing sang "God Save the King."

FOOD POISONING AT A MARRIAGE DINNER

MANY DEVELOP GASTRO-INTESTINAL SYMPTOMS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

A serious outbreak of food poisoning which recently took place amongst guests at a marriage ceremony in the house of the Bengalee was reported to Dr. Crake, Health Officer of Calcutta. About one hundred guests dined of whom 28 were attacked with gastro intestinal symptoms but no death occurred and the health officer thinks that either fish or prawn curry was the cause of the outbreak. The source of infection was probably one of the servers who had a recent attack of gastro-enteritis.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MARRYAT CUP.

E. J. Bunbury, H. V. Hampton } S. Salvocoressi, H. L. Simms
E. Trevor Robinson, M. N. Hogg, G. G. Fletcher, Capt. Kirkwood } L. Barraclough, R. D. England, J. E. C. Jukes, Major Loch
E. G. Montgomery, H. G. Cocke } W. Irwin
Bye

1st Round to be played by 17th February 1913.
2nd " " " " 21st " "
Semi Final " " " " 23rd " "
Final " " " on 24th " "

N.B.—These dates will be strictly adhered to.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

Y, M, C, A, (PROCTER BRANCH) TOURNAMENT.

The final round in the Men's Doubles Handicap was concluded on Saturday evening. O'Neill and Plunkett (junior), were drawn a bye in the first round, and subsequently accounted for Lynch and Valu and Chard and Hankins, meeting Somerville and Beyts, who in turn had disposed of Shaller and Moss and Hellein and Chitway. Interesting tennis was witnessed, resulting in O'Neill and Plunkett (junior) being declared the winners after a hard fight. O'Neill was well supported by Plunkett and the latter's accurate lobbing contributed not a little to the success attained. Somerville and Beyts adopted forcing tactics, and it was really Plunkett's excellent backing that saved the situation.

This week will find the members trying conclusions for the Club Championship Singles, which is to be followed by the club Handicap singles and the event in March known as the Procter Branch Challenge Cup Competition open to members of the Y.M.C.A. and to all European residents of Bombay.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The following are the results of the game in the open single tennis tournament under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club, Bandra, played on Saturday evening:—J. Taliat beat Dr. (Miss) I de Joss, 6—0, 6—3; and on Sunday morning, R. Chari beat F. D'Souza, 6—4, 6—3.

A LADY MUSICIAN HONOURED.

A meeting was held in the Hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya yesterday when a gold medal was presented to Shrimati Saraswathibai, the well-known musician of South India Prof. N. M. Khare, made a short speech giving a history of the life of the well-known musician and Pandit Vishnu Digembar explained the object of giving the medal. He said that up to this time the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was giving medals and titles to students in the Vidyalaya only but this ceremony showed that the Vidyalaya was ready to acknowledge and honor merit wherever it is found. He expressed a wish that other ladies of good family should also follow Shrimati Saraswati Bai's example. He then conferred the title of "Gayan Patu" and a "Gold Medal" upon Shrimathi Saraswathibai. Bai Saraswatibai then thanked the Principal for the honour done to her.

A MNEMONIC AID.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be allowed to place before your readers a mnemonic aid whereby they will be able to find out on what particular day of the week a date during the year 1916 A.D. falls. In the sentence "No defeat comes to Britons bold by waging war a right way," the twelve words represent in order each of the 12 months of the year 1916. The number of the letters in each month's word represent the date on which the first Sunday of that month falls. Thus if we want to find out what will be the day of the week on 16th October next, the word representing that month is "a" composed of one letter. This means that the first Sunday of that month (October) will fall on the 1st and by adding seven twice the 15th will be a Sunday and so 16th October will be on a Monday.

You can reverse the process and get the dates on a particular day of the week in a given month.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

IMPROVEMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

SIR S. P. SINHA'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Society for Improvement of Depressed Classes last evening Sir S. P. Sinha showed his practical sympathy in the work of the society and promised an annual subscription of Rs. 500.

Sir Elliot and Lady Colvin paid a visit to Banswara a few days ago After formal visits to and from his Highness Maha Rana Sahib, the Colvin Municipal Hall was opened by Sir Elliot in the evening.

VIRAMGAM CUSTOMS SCANDAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your paper deserves great credit for taking up a real public grievance, by allowing the use of your valuable columns, on the question of the Viramgaon frontier customs, and it is to be hoped that the recent correspondence, in your paper, supported by your powerful leader, in yesterday's issue, will not fail to bring about, the long withheld redress from the present noble and sympathetic head of the Bombay Government.

To-day, I have to request the hospitality of your columns, on quite another aspect of the case, which has been the source of creating bad blood and heart-burnings, among respectable travelling public.

During my several journeys from Kathiawar, I have observed that, generally, the Customs officials allow European gentlemen, and even European soldiers, and Eurasians "travelling by the third class," —no matter high or low,—to pass their luggage without inspection, whereas with the Indian passenger, whether he be highly respectable, or travelling higher class he has to undergo the humiliation of opening his boxes and their contents brutally topsey-turveyed by a common "Pattawalla" of his Majesty's Customs let alone the pitiable sight of poor half starved Kathiawaris, being dragged from one place to another, with their wives and weeping children and finally marshalled before the clerks and officials, with wretched looking bundles and beddings on their heads and arms under the guard of the customs peons, like criminals or felons.

Sir, only last month,—on the 21st January to be precise,—I was returning from Kathiawar, when it happened that a Rajput nobleman of princely blood was also travelling with me in the same class, and when the train steamed in at Viramgaum, we both alighted and had our luggage taken down on the platform and were awaiting the pleasure of the Customs official to inspect this, when we saw a Eurasian lady and her husband a petty engine-driver of the Kathiawar Railways, also getting down from the same train. Here the husband pursued his wife to see the Customs official keeping himself at a distance.

A few words from this lady had a magic effect, and all their boxes were allowed to be taken away to the third-class European compartment in which they travelled,—without a single box or bundle being opened for inspection, while my own boxes, and the Chief's belongings, were ordered to be opened and searched, just as you see our Bombay Police sepoys do to the boxes of a criminal.

The nobleman who intently watched the incident of the Eurasian lady, bit his lips in contempt, eventually remarked that he himself, and his kith and kin, were pouring their blood and treasure, to be thus insulted on their own soil and .....?

Sir, what he further said could best be imagined than described, hence please let me conclude, with an earnest appeal, to Government, to do away with such eye-sores in order to avoid the noble British traditions of justice and equality being brought to naught and contempt by such petty incidents, or departments of Government based on such iniquity, particularly when India is so nobly responding to the call of the British, as comrades in arms.—Yours, etc.

M. D.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

THE CRIME OF COLOUR.

It is almost ten years since the post of deputy superintendent of police was created in India, in accordance with a recommendation made by Sir Andrew Fraser's Commission. Some misgiving was expressed at the time. It was pointed out that while the post was declared to be primarily intended for Indians only, practice was not likely to follow precept, and, moreover, that even if this were so, Indians would find themselves in a cul de sac and debarred from promotion to the more responsible offices in the department.

These fears have been justified, writes "India." Many of the appointments have been given to Europeans and Eurasians. Such Indian graduates as have been selected have proved themselves worthy of the choice, but the treatment they have received has not been calculated to increase their enthusiasm for the work. In the first place, deputy superintendents are ranked as second-class officers—are relegated, in other words, to the same status as inspectors—while young assistant superintendents fresh from England pass at once into the first class. The practice is very different in the Public Works Department and the Post Office, where gazetted officers of the Provincial Service are regarded as first class officers. Again, the Police Commission clearly contemplated that Indian superintendents of police should be recruited from the ranks of the deputy superintendents. This has not been done upon any uniform system, and in several provinces it has not been done at all. Indian graduates appointed ten years ago are still drawing Rs. 400 a month, whereas assistant superintendents appointed about the same time are now either permanent superintendents or are on the way to it.

Is it intended to take permanent superintendents from the Indian deputy superintendents? A plain answer from the Government is surely needed. To answer that they are not fitted for such promotion is to beg the whole question. If the deputy superintendents are not given sufficient officiating chances as superintendents in the early stages of their service and are suddenly appointed to that post on the verge of their retirement, it is quite conceivable that in eight cases out of ten they will be found to be below the mark. But the fault is not in any sense theirs.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEER,
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MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

MOTORING.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

It is curious how in both commercial and pleasure vehicles the back axle has resisted longer than any other member the universal effort towards standardisation. Many explanations might be offered, but, says the "Manchester Guardian," probably all would rely on the one basic and undebtable fact that in motor-car construction the back axle is the only member which is, mechanically, a novelty. The wheels, the propeller shaft, the gear-box, and even the engine, are adaptations of established things to a particular purpose; but the live axle was, to all practical intents and purposes, called into commercial existence by the road automobile. It is true that one of its principal features, the differential, is quite old. It was, in fact fitted to a road engine of sorts which ran in Manchester in 1834, and the principle of it was known and employed (in the White dynamometer) some twelve years before that. But the differential combined with the peculiar kind of vehicle axle which has come to be known as the "live axle" is characteristic of the motor-car only. The different forms of live axles for pleasure cars form an interesting study, but not a very profitable one. The live axle of a pleasure car is not very severely stressed, and almost any intelligent design will suffice. In commercial vehicles, on the other hand, the demand for an axle of the live type is equally pressing, but the conditions to be met are much more exacting. The loads are very much greater than in pleasure vehicles.

Mr. G. W. Watson, the Chief Engineer of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Users' Association, has rendered a very useful service in presenting an analysis, before the Institution of Automobile Engineers, of the duties of a live axle. He has also been at some pains to classify the different varieties of construction of live axles for commercial vehicles. His classification of duties is this:—First, to carry a large part of the chassis load, plus a still larger part of the weight of the body and of the useful load; secondly, to transmit the engine power to the wheel rims and tyres; thirdly to transmit the tractive effort, or push the vehicle along the road, and fourthly, with regard to the containing casing, to resist the torque due to the drive from the propeller shaft. In some axles this casing has also to resist the breaking load.

A FLOATING AXLE.

The simplest form of live axle is that used by the generality of steam waggons. It consists primarily of a straight shaft of steel running in axleboxes which carry the rear-bearing springs. One of the road wheels is secured to one end of the shaft, whilst the other wheel, freely mounted on the end of the shaft, is driven through a sleeve from a differential gearing. This simple form, though the cheapest to construct, does not easily lend itself to any but a single-chain or spur-gear type of drive, and as the main shaft must perform all the duties already named it follows that the direction of stress in the material will be continually changing while the vehicle is running. Consequently it is neither practicable nor convenient to employ this type of axle for other than comparatively slow-moving vehicles.

Out of these considerations we get that type of live axle which consists of (a) the outer casing, carrying the imposed load (which may be likened to a beam supported in the hubs of the road wheels and loaded at the two spring flats), and (b) the driving shafts through which the power only is transmitted to the wheels. There are three main varieties of such live axles, known respectively as "floating," 'semi-floating," and "non-floating." With regard to these terms, which Mr. Watson believes to be of American origin, much misunderstanding and confusion seems to exist. They are used in impressive tones by many salesmen and others who have apparently no conception of their meaning, and who often couple them with varying arrangements of spring mounting, torque and thrust rods, etc., in a most perplexing way. In this connection Mr. Watson's qualifications certainly entitle him to lay down a definition, and this is what he says:—

"A floating axle is one in which the wheel-driving, or differential, shafts, transmit only torsional effort. A semi-floating axle is one in which the wheel-driving shafts partly or wholly support the bending stresses due to the gear drive, plus the torsional stresses, but which are relieved of all bending streesses due to the imposed load and the tractive resistance. A non-floating axle is one in which the differential shafts wholly or partly take the combined bending stresses due to the imposed load and the tractive resistance, plus the torsional stresses due to the transmission of power to the wheels."

STELL BEAMS.

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STEEL BEAMS.

Subscriptions to the Nagpur Voluntary Aid Association totalled up to the end of January Rs. 74,000, of which Rs. 73,500 were expended including Rs. 38,500 given to the St. John Ambulance Association.

At the Lahore conspiracy supplementary trial on Saturday, the Special Commissioners proceeded with the examination of defence witnesses, who deposed in the usual strain. The defence further put in certain documents and files of judicial cases.

THE NEGLECT OF SCIENCE.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS FOR TRAINING

Sir Edward Ray Lankester, the eminent English scientist, writes to "The Times" as follows:—

It is the conviction of many who have given a lifetime of observation and consideration to the matter that the future prosperity, and even the continued existence, of the British Empire is absolutely dependent upon a complete change in the attitude of its citizens to natural science or the knowledge of nature. What is needed is not a better knowledge of the facts of science by a few, but a widely-spread knowledge and understanding of chemistry, physics, and biology in all classes, so that the manufacturer and workman, as well as the Civil Servants of the Government and the members of the Legislature, shall perceive the value of science and insist on the cultivation of it and on the use of it and the capacity to use it, in all those who are entrusted with the direction of public affairs. It is no less essential that in the management of business enterprises the knowledge and due respect for, and utilization of, science and the scientific habit of mind should dominate and guide our action.

The attainment of this widespread appreciation of science involves a complete reform, not to say revolution, in the education of all classes of the community. Already protests have been made in your columns against the impending and inevitable change. We are asked to abstain from giving science a predominant place in education on the fantastic ground that the moral delinquency which we deplore in our German adversaries is due to their education in science. This is only a variety of that fatuity which opposes the defence of our country by military service on the ground that Prussian militarism is a vile thing. Neither the cultivation of science nor the preparation of military defence is the cause of moral deterioration. It is the official teachers of false history (such as Treitschke) and of slavish submission to a military despot, who are to blame for the demoralization of the German people, not the successful cultivation in Germany of scientific knowledge. The notion that our present one-sided and neglectful system of school education is a bulwark of British morality and honour cannot be seriously entertained.

"SPECIALIZATION."

It is sometimes asserted that the classical education at present favoured in our public schools and universities is a "general" one, and that training in science is "specialization" and should come later. The truth is the precise contrary of this. An education in which every branch of natural science is ignored is not a general one, but foolishly specialized. The great obstacle, hitherto, to the introduction of the natural sciences as essential parts in this country of school and university education has been the deliberate assignment by the Civil Service Commissioners of an overwhelming excess of marks to Greek and Latin and allied subjects and a negligible quantity to the branches of natural science in the competitions conduced by them for the selection of candidates for posts in the public service. The teaching in the Public Schools and, consequently, the subject-matter of scholarships and subsequent study in the old universities are determined by the overwhelming weight thus given by the Civil Service Commissioners to what passes for "classical and literary education." The minor schools and British parents throughout the country accept the direction thus given, and the knowledge of science is neglected and is even treated with contempt.

My object in writing this letter is to point out that the one and only way of saving the country from utter inefficiency and consequent ruin is for the Legislature to entirely remodel the competitions for the valuable posts of the Home and Indian Civil Services. The elements of chemistry, physics, and biology should be made a compulsory subject for all candidates, and as much as half the total marks in the competitions should be assigned to the great branches of these subjects; one quarter to mathematics and one quarter to the whole group described as classics, history, and proficiency in the use of the English language. It is only when this—or something equivalent to it—has been done that we can hope to see our people enter upon that new phase of efficiency and power which is as surely the necessary step to the maintenance of our prosperity and independence as is the ruin and defeat—within 20 years—of our beloved land should that step be neglected.

A terrible responsibility rests upon those who, owing to sheer ignorance and misapprehension, or to fatal tenderness for vested interests, may endeavour to prevent altogether or to delay the drastic reform which alone can save the nation's life.

WOLFRAM BOOM IN BURMA.

DISCOVERY OF LARGE TIN DEPOSITS IN TAVOY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Feb. 12.

Owing to a large number of mining coolies imported into Tavoy by the Government, the wolfarm boom is likely to lead to other business connected with the mines. Outputs are still increasing most satisfactorily. The present general feeling is that the activity in the mining world in Tavoy will produce very good results both in wolfram and tin. Tin deposits have been long recognised as being of great importance and in certain mines tin and wolfram are found in conjunction in such high percentage as 37 per cent tin and 40 per cent. wolfram.

Mr. F. A. Delanougerede, Assistant Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Store Keeper during the absence of Mr. W. M. McGregor on privilege leave.

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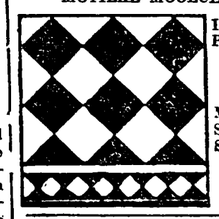

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PRESERVE YOUR BELTS, Etc.
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Used by mills and.
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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Dady Rustomji, a motor car driver, was charged by Sergeant Daglish with rash and negligent driving and disobeying the orders of the police.

The accused was defended by Mr. B. J. Dhondi.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused drove his car in such a rash and negligent manner on the 19th December that it collided with a Parsi cyclist and victoria both coming from the opposite direction. He then ran away, but he was chased and the name and number were taken.

The defence was that there was a wedding at Allbless Baug and the Parsi ladies got frightened at seeing the car, and the cyclist who was with them had thereupon an altercation with the accused. He did not collide either with the cyclist or the victoria.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 20.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar,
In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

1363-15.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd. v. Shirin and anr, Edgelow G W & Co, Shroff D & D, Part Heard.

Testamintary Suits.

11-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

19-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

Commercial Cause.

1391-15.—Payne & Co, Oosman Ahmed & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ismail Mahomed, Mehta D & L, Payne & Co.

Long Causes.

1320-12.—Edg G W & Co, Dhulaji Harkmaji, & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanna, & ors, Jeh M & S.

1140-30.—Malvi H M & R, Shamchandra Rampratab, v. Velji Anandji, & anr, Captain & V.

1348-15.—Patell and Ez, Ramchandra Babaji Moole, v. Ashanna Ramanna Oodmoloe, Raghavaya N & Co.

1067-15.—Nadirsha & D, Madan Dewsey, v. Kumbhar Luxumon Mulji, & ors, Malvi H M & R.

582-15.—Surajmal & Co, Hiralal Kalianmal, v. Jewanlal Dewsey, Pandia & Co.

776-15.—Khund L & M, Nawaballi Amirkhan v. Vazeerkhan Amirkhan, & ors, Amin & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Further directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

690-11.—Sabnis & G, Narayen Sakharam Pendhari, & ors, v. Laxman Hariba Mankar, & ors, Kanga & S.

788-14.—Mulla and M, Shah Goculdas Bhogilal, v. Dave Mulji Nathji, Pandia & Co, Part Heard.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

788-14.—Mulla & M, Shah Goculdas Bhogilal, v. Dave Mulji Nathji, Pandia & Co

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Comr's Report.

1161-10.—Madhowji K & Ch, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Radhavahu alias Ladkivahu, widow, & ors, Sh D & Dh, Daph F & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain, & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

1074-14.—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, firm, Tyabji D and Co.

766-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H H M and R, Captain & V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & Co.

On 9th instant the Jullundur city police searched the house of Dr. Pandit Ram Nath for three and a half hours. Nothing incriminating, it is stated, was found.

The next anniversary of Anjuman-I-Taraqqi-I-Talim-I-Musalmanana (Society for Advancement of Education of Moslems) of Amritsar, will be held on the 26th and 27th instant under the presidency of the Hon. the Raja of Mahumudabad.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

DRUNKEN FATHER THROWS HIS CHILD FROM VERANDAH.

On Saturday morning the Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body or a Goanese Christian male child, about three months old, living with its father Paul Alexander Sequeira, a clerk, living on the second floor of a chawl in Love Lane.

The mother of the child, Caroline Sequeira, deposed that on Friday night her husband returned home at 9 p.m. and quarrelled about whiskey, when she gave him a bottle and he took half of it and threw away the rest. When he asked for snuff she could not give him and as he got angry she told him that she would take her childr and go to a neighbour. Her husband then snatched the child from her hands and pushing her outside threw away the child from the verandah on the pavement in the yard about 36 feet below. She thereupon ran down, picked up the child, and tried to feed it, and the neighbours also came up and took the child to the J. J. Hospital, where it died soon. It was found that the back of the child's head was flattened. The witness said that her husband used to drink sometimes half a bottle per day, but did not beat her. Every second or third day he would get drunk heavily but only twice was he drunk in the current month. He was fond of the child and never threatened it.

Kalyar Hari, a carpenter living on the same floor deposed that at 10-30 p.m. on the night in question on hearing of the disturbance he came out of his room when he saw Sequeira throw the child out into the yard. Witness then returned to his room as he was hungry, and he did not think it his duty to go down to the child. He had no children of his own.

Salvador Sequeira, a mechanical fitter in the same chawl, said on hearing the disturbance he came out of his room and he saw the deceased hiccoughing in the arms of a man. He took it and gave it over to the woman. When they were going to the Police station he followed them and also came to the Hospital in a victoria of his own accord. He was not excited, but was drunk.

Further hearing was postponed.

The father of the child, Paul A. Sequeira who is in the service of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores was placed on Saturday before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon on a charge of murder when the case was remanded.

Y.M.C.A'S WAR WORK

IN FRANCE AND IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Mr. Gourlay, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bengal and Mrs. Gourlay gave last evening a garden party in the Government House garden to meet Mr. K. J. Saunders who has just returned from work in the Y.M.C.A. huts with the Indian Expeditionary Force in France. There was a large and influential gathering including his Excellency Lord Carmichael. Mr. Saunders spoke of the work the Y.M.C.A. had been doing in France with the Indian Expeditionary Force. The work was of a social service order contributing to the cheerfulness of the sepoys.

Col. Walker gave an account of the useful work the Association is doing in Mesopotamia.

Mr. Carter, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., appealed for Rs. 35,000 a month to enable the association to extend the period of service.

DURBAR AT JHELUM.

THE L.-G.'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab held a Durbar at Jhelum on Wednesday. His Honour congratulated the district on the decrease in serious crimes amounting to nearly 50 per cent. in the last two years and a half and on the splendid response the district had made to the demand for recruits for the army. The district stood first in all India in the matter of recruiting and had supplied over 6,000 recruits since the war started. They were also proud to know that the first Indian to win the V.C. Naik Khudadad Khan came from their district. His Honour in conclusion regretted the failure of rains over the greater part of the district and exhorted the people to bear their trials with patience and fortitude.

THE WAR AND THE EMPIRE.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN ON INDIA'S RESPONSE

The following letter from Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., is published in the "Daily News" of January 13:—

An Indian Daily ("The Advocate," of Lucknow) has voiced the indignation felt in Indian at the perversity of certain Anglo-Indian journalists.

We are deliberately of opinion, it says, that an Anglo-Indian extremist with his pen does more harm to the cause of good government than an Indian anarchist with his bomb. When the latter commits an outrage he draws upon himself the odium of the whole country. The abominable act perpetrated by him creates horror wherever it is discussed, and it is by this means that a strong public opinion is formed against anarchism itself. When an Anglo-Indian journal indulges in the pastime of ridiculing Indian aspirations or of vilifying Indian leaders of thought it tends to unhinge the minds of the vast multitude of law-abiding people whose loyalty is, and ought to be, a sure guarantee for the stability of British rule in this country. Which of the two is the greater pest?

I have transcribed this extract as being directly relevant to your editorial, where you show that a common love of liberty is the causa causans of "the noble response which the Dominions and India have made to the call of the Mother Country;" and you have pointed out that "the spiritual bond of common liberty" is the "instrument of union more strong than any commercial or political treaty that was ever designed."

The one object of Indian aspirations is to develop and strengthen this bond of liberty. Cannot something be done to stop perverse attacks on these aspirations, which, in our manifold difficulties, have made of India a tower of strength to the British Empire?

At the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council a short Bill will be introduced to amend the District Board Act to enable the local authorities to levy a cess for the construction feeder railways and tramways as in the Madras Presidency.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

INDIANS' GRIEVANCE.

The following letter, which is signed with the initials "P. B. A.," and is sent from 2 Chatham Grove, Withington, appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" of January 10:—

Ever since the outbreak of the war, Indians have spontaneously offered their services to serve in any capacity. Sixteen months of war have shown amply that the Indian soldier can stand his own against any. Then why not utilise this wave of patriotism?

Apart from joining the Regular Army for long service, an Indian cannot join. Hence recruiting is necessarily slow. At the very beginning of the war the idea of raising a volunteer army was discouraged, and a damper was put on the spirit of the educated Indian.

You are aware from a letter you published with regard to Indian students and the Officers' Training Corps that almost all the Indians in Great Britain, and they are 1,600 strong, offered in the various universities to join the O.T.C.'S with the view to serve in the Indian Army, but were referred from one authority to another and finally refused. This is the time when old prejudices should be thrown aside and nothing but facts allowed to count, and these are amply in favour of the Services of his Majesty the King-Emperor being thrown open in reality to Indians.

That millions of volunteers could be raised, provided commissions were granted to Indians, no well-informed person can doubt; this view was corroborated by a statement in the "Times," as quoted by the "Englishman." The Times" says it has received "long communications from eminent and responsible Indians whose right to act as spokesmen is unquestioned, begging it to urge Government to raise new and larger Indian armies to fight for the Allied causes." It is not too late even now. Is it too much to hope that something may be done at once?

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. B27

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Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0, V.P.P. EXTRA.

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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS

GOVERNOR ON THE CORPS' FINE RECORD OF SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

Lord Pentland this morning inspected the Madras Volunteer Guards and 720 of all ranks turned out on parade under the command of Major Moresby, commandant. His Excellency the Governor addressing the battalion alluded to the work done by volunteers in Madras by doing duty at Fort St. George and to the supply of recruits to various branches of the army. His Excellency said, "Captain Thewles, your adjutant has preceeded on active service, three members of the Corps have joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 36 men have been enlisted in the regular army, 28 have left Madras on active service of a special kind as motor-cyclists, as motor boat drivers and as nursing orderlies. That is a fine record and I feel sure that the Corps may confidently look to these, its representatives, to uphold its honour and prestige."

Eight recipients of long service medals were then presented to his Excellency, who pinned the decoration to their breasts.

PUNJAB CANAL COLONIES.

TRIAL OF AN ENGINEER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

Before the Special Enquiry Commission the cross-examination of Captain Vanranen is being continued from day to day. Witness stated to-day that he believed Mr. Sita Ram traded in milk and "ghee," but had no personal knowledge about it. The Canal Patwari came to him saying fodder was wanted for the officer. Mr. Sita Ram never asked him directly for fodder. The Patwari said that the canal Zilladar had sent him to the witness for fodder. Asked when the Patwari stated about the Zilladar's sending him for fodder, witness replied that the Patwari made that statement during the present investigation. Witness admitted that there were some discrepancies in his previous statement about the dates of closure of distributories but, said that that was due to his being on tour at that time. His present statement was accurate. The cross-examination is expected to finish on the 18th after which the Commissioners propose to inspect the distributories on the report.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT VAKIL DISBARRED.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT AND GROSSLY IMPROPER CONDUCT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

The full bench of the Allahabad High Court has dismissed from practice Rai Jawala Prasad, Vakil of the High Court, practising at Gorakhpur. He was charged under the Legal Practitioner's Act with having failed to pay a sum of Rs. 2,000 which he had drawn from the Court on behalf of his client, putting her off on various pretexts.

In passing orders the Chief Justice said that the Vakil had been grossly dishonest and had been guilty of fraudulent and grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duties. The Vakil was dismissed from practising and ordered to return his certificate.

MUKTIAR AND CLERK CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

Another legal practitioner, Jagdama Sahar, a Mukhtiar, and his clerk were convicted of forgery and sentenced to six years' and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. It appears that the first accused filed a receipt in the Court purporting to be signed by his client acknowledging payment of Rs. 800. The receipt was found to be a forgery. The High Court confirmed the sentences.

CONGRESS AND EXTREMISTS.

A PROPOSED CONFERENCE AT BELGAUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 12.

The recent amendment of the Congress constitution passed by the last Indian National Congress Bombay, does not appear to have won over the seceders from the Congress in the Bombay Presidency. It will be remembered that as a result of differences of opinion between the Congress party and the seceders two separate provincial conferences were organised and took place last year in Poona. This year too the outlook in this respect does not appear to have in any way improved. Thus while the Congress party in the Presidency is understood to be in communication with several District Congress Committees in the matter of holding this year's Provincial Conference, news comes from Belgaum that the extremists are organising their own conference at that place. Already a reception committee with the Hon. Mr. Belvi as Chairman has been formed and the Conference is to take place there in the Easter holidays.

Sanction has been accorded to a detailed survey being carried out by the Assam Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Amguri, a station on the Assam Bengal Railway to Silghat, a distance of about 100 miles. The survey will be known as the Amguri-Silghat Railway Survey.

Weak Back and Urinary Troubles

Dr. Cassell's Tablets—the Proved Remedy. Take Them for Kidney Troubles and Bladder Weakness

In these trying complaints Dr. Cassell's Tablets are of proved value. They restore efficiency to the kidneys and bladder by nourishing the nerves which control kidney action, and thus enable the system to get rid of uric acid and other impurities which are the cause of urinary and bladder troubles. Dr. Chas. Forshaw, D.Sc., F.C.S., &c., a well-known English scientist, says: "I have thoroughly tested Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and can conscientiously recommend them as an eminently safe and effective remedy for all forms of nerve and bodily weakness. My knowledge of Dr. Cassell's Tablets leads me to the opinion that the ingredients form a remarkably potent medicine, quite safe for young and old in cases of nervous prostration, debility, anæmia, loss of flesh, malnutrition, children's weakness, spinal and nerve paralysis, and many forms of stomach and kidney troubles."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets raise the vital standard of the entire system, and thus promote kidney health and general health when other means fail.

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are a genuine and tested remedy for all forms of nerve or bodily weakness in old or young. Compounded of nerve nutrients and tonics of indisputably proved efficacy, they are the recognised modern home treatment for

Nervous Breakdown
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Chemists and Medicine Dealers in all parts of India sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at As 14 and Rs 2-2, the larger size being the more economical. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and do not take anything else instead of them. If out of stock the dealer can easily obtain a fresh supply.

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As a delightful temperance drink

ROSE'S LIME JUICE is still unsurpassed.

An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, REFRESHING.

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Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

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Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
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Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

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With leather strap Rs 14-8
Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

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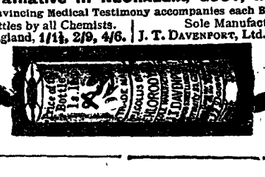

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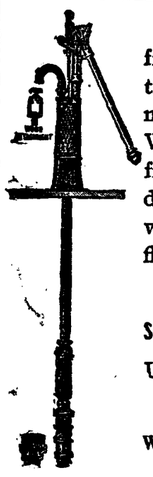

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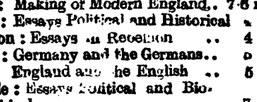

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